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MISSOULA HISTORIC UNDERGROUND PROJECT: URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY,
LANDSCAPE, AND IDENTITY

By

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Bachelor of Arts in Sociology, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, 1997

Thesis

presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of

Master of Arts
in Anthropology, Cultural Heritage

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Missoula Historic Underground Project: Urban Archaeology, Landscape, and Identity

Chairperson: Gregory Campbell

The American West's urban undergrounds are laced with mystique and lore. Well-known historic undergrounds exist throughout the American West in cities such as Portland, Pendleton, Seattle, Boise, and Butte. Tales exist of secret underground passages to houses of prostitution, Chinese opium dens, and Prohibition-era alcohol smuggling operations. While in some cases these stories can be based in fact, it appears that many underground spaces were less nefarious than imagination might suggest. In Missoula, Montana, a local, urban archaeological survey was conducted to see what evidence remained of the puzzling historic underground landscape. This study of Missoula's subterranean archaeological features included an analysis and inventory of steam tunnels, sidewalk voids, and a mix of mundane and clandestine basement spaces. An integration of archival, architectural, and archaeological evidence, and local collective memories aided in identifying the physical remains of Missoula's historic, urban underground landscape. This data was analyzed to determine if identity in early Missoula affected the use of space and the built environment throughout the community's history of urban development. The hope is that this could empower preservation needs by more closely linking them with cultural and natural resources, and design planning.

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When I first began my graduate program, I set out to do a very different project; one that I wrestled with around every turn (unsuccessfully) for over a year. When the concept of studying “underground spaces” came along in the fall of 2012, I knew right away (after a brief consideration of “but....SPIDERS!”) this is what I needed to do. God bless my thesis chair, Dr. Greg Campbell, the day I sheepishly went into his office and said, yet again, “I want to change my thesis topic.” I think I knew that day that if he did not kick me out of his office and tell me to never come back that he never would.

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in the Missoula Mercantile provided essential information about the history of that building that would never have seen the light of day without them.

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From the very beginning, this was a very public project and the support from the Missoula community has been extraordinary. With this project, we had multiple opportunities to hold public events to share the on-going research with the public and they would always come out in record numbers. After two years, this still leaves me in awe of their interest, energy and desire to help in any way. This includes the local Missoula media outlets: Martin Kidston from the *Missoulian* newspaper; Sara Gravlee from ABC/FOX Montana; student journalism students from the University of Montana Kaimin newspaper; the *Independent*; and KUFM radio.

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Preface

In the late summer of 2012, the now retired Missoula Historic Preservation Officer, Philip Maechling approached Professor Kelly Dixon at the University of Montana with a request to help him answer some questions about the city's underground landscape. Many people asked him over the years whether he knew anything about Missoula having a historic underground much like other towns in Montana, including Havre and Butte, both of which have lucrative historical underground tours that run year-round. There are other cities across the American West that have popular undergrounds as well, with three of the most popular being Portland, Oregon; Seattle, Washington; and Sacramento, California. Mr. Maechling asked Dr. Dixon if she and/or a few students might be interested in following up on some research he and another UM student, Laura Chase, began several years earlier so that he would have at least a few facts with which he could share with the inquiring public who wanted to know the facts behind the local lore of Missoula's underground.

That autumn semester, Dr. Dixon discussed this potential project of exploring Missoula's underground with the Archaeological Survey Methods class and all students were enthusiastic about the possibilities of "going underground" in historic downtown Missoula. Although it was a place full of mystique and folklore that many had heard about (but had not seen) local, collective memory included many opinions about the city's underground history. Thus began the Missoula Historic Underground Project – a project I do not think any of us anticipated would become so vast. This project is laced with enough historical, architectural, and archaeological data to fuel many theses and dissertations for years to come.

Questions about the underground have been asked by residents and tourists alike in Missoula over the years. You can strike up a conversation with just about any person on the street or sitting at a local bar or restaurant and they will probably have a story to tell, either from personal experience or something told to them by someone who knew someone who has “been in the tunnels.” Conversations with business owners in downtown Missoula about the topic almost inevitably end with a question of whether I would like to see their basement and a unique feature of some kind.

Some of the folkloric memories that have been told over the years have been that the tunnels under Missoula were built by the Chinese in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. The Chinese, it is often said, used the tunnels and underground spaces as opium dens and for moving about the city undetected during a time when being Chinese in the United States and particularly in the West was quite difficult and even dangerous. Some stories also suggested that certain gentlemen used the tunnels to access the female boarding houses (brothels) without being seen, and others for running illegal alcohol products during the Prohibition era (Philip Maechling 2012, pers. comm.).

It is not out of the question that Missoula would have an underground. Just 120 miles to the southeast is Butte with a rather extensive underground and Havre, 280 miles to the northeast also has a famed underground. Both of these cities in Montana have lucrative tours of these underground spaces. Add to the list popular underground sites in Boise, Portland, Pendleton, Sacramento and Seattle, and it is understandable that people would assume the same would exist in Missoula. Indeed, Missoula has some of the same features as these other places – tunnels, basements with perplexing features, and spatial voids under the sidewalks that range from small (4x6 feet) to larger ones that extend

almost an entire city block (over 100 feet). Surely these were designed and created for a reason but by whom and for what purpose?

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Context and Hypothesis

The goal of this project was to integrate archival, archaeological evidence, and oral histories relevant to Missoula's historic underground, with the intent of providing a systematic, fact-based report on the underground features. As casual conversations with the public about the project occurred and resulted in the confident statement that the "Chinese built the tunnels," the more it became clear that there was a lot more to the study of the Missoula underground than a survey and documentation of some spaces. There was an anthropological question, multiple questions in fact, to understand the association people make between the Chinese and the underground and if an archaeological survey could provide evidence to corroborate it?

Therefore, the specific goals of the archaeological survey were archival research, documentation of spaces and features, and conducting more formal oral history interviews with those who might have a personal connection to anything related to the underground. This was expected to produce a comprehensive dataset comprised of city records, the background of historical buildings with underground features, and information about the Chinese community in Missoula around the turn of the twentieth century. Documentation included maps of the underground spaces in selected buildings that would be completed using Historic American Building Survey (HABS) guidelines, as well as the recordation of architectural and archaeological features. While there have been many oral histories conducted over the years about Missoula history, politics, commerce, government, agriculture, and many other topics, no one had ever specifically asked about the underground. For this project the goal was to remedy that and integrate

oral history, archival, and archaeological evidence. My hypothesis was that if the underground lore was correct, then there would be a distinctly recognizable Chinese archaeological signature. Alternatively, if there was no discernable signature, the lack of evidence may suggest, but does not prove whether the lore is false. Rather, it opens other paths of inquiry for research and further testing.

1.1.1 Significance and Scope

There has been a plethora of studies across disciplines regarding the Chinese in the U.S. during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, often specifically related to the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act and its effects (Barth 1964; Tung 1974; Wegars 1993; Pan 1998; Ahmad 2007; Pfaelzer 2008; Seonnichsen 2011). Many of these studies focus specifically on the Chinese population in the American West. With so many people clamoring for riches mining gold and many fighting for jobs along the railroad, the American West seems to have been the center of the strongest anti-Chinese sentiment in the United States at the time.

Whether it stems from the effects of those sentiments or more contemporary opinions of those in the Chinese community and elsewhere about how early Chinese immigrants are portrayed, there has been a small body of literature that addresses the “Chinese undergrounds” of larger cities such as San Francisco, Seattle and even north to Victoria, British Columbia. Many of them mention the underground only as a side note in the history or larger studies of the Chinese experience in these cities and most encompass a longer time frame than this project (Lai 1991; May 1997; Lee et al. 2002; Schablitsky 2012).

Missoula was first settled in 1866 and the Chinese population had dwindled drastically by 1920; thus the timeframe for this project is 1866-1920. Geographically, this project focuses on the downtown business district or what is now considered the downtown historic district. Even more specifically, it focuses on an approximate four block area. See Figure 1.1 for project's focus area; historic Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps placed throughout this document provide additional project area location details.

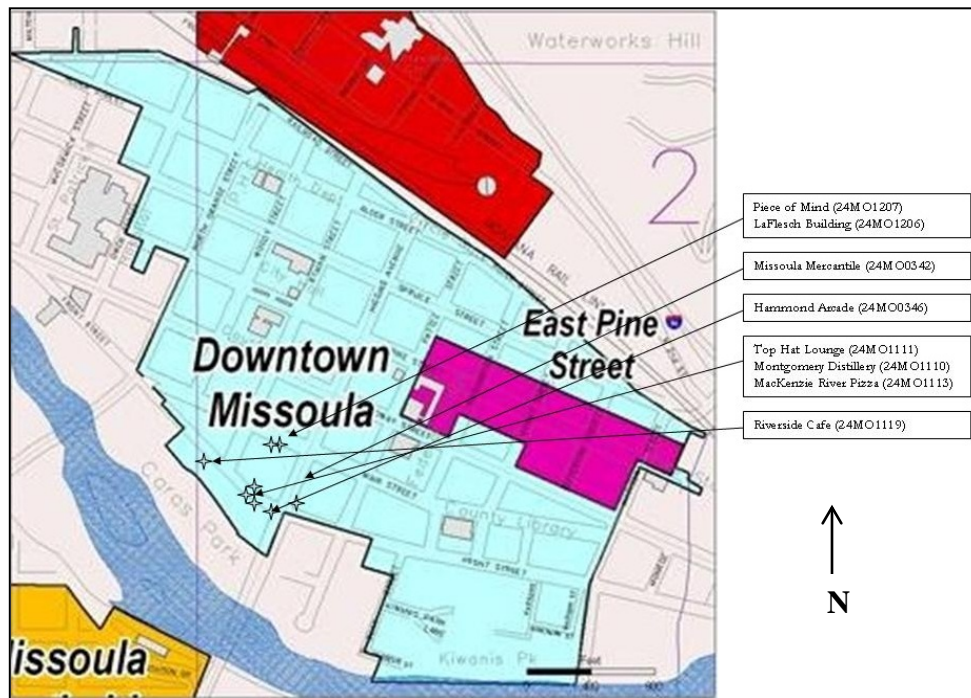


Figure 1.1. Map of the Downtown Missoula Historic District showing the location of properties. Map by Nikki Manning

1.1.2 Units of Analysis and Definitions

Units of analysis are the primary items being studied to use as the base for data gathering (see Ramenofsky and Steffen 1998). In this study, there are four subterranean units of analysis being observed: steam tunnels, non-steam tunnels, basements, and sidewalk voids. These are by no means exhaustive. Further research could result in the discovery of additional units of analysis.

The term *underground* has many connotations, the most common being in reference to anything beneath the surface of the ground (subterranean space). Of course, the term underground also conjures up images of secret activities and delinquent persons committing acts they prefer to be hidden from authorities and the rest of the community. Most often these are of a religious, social, cultural, political, or illegal nature and sometimes more than one of these could be involved. For the purposes of this thesis, both definitions will be considered at different times. The underground spaces in many cities are assumed to be linked to much more nefarious activity than data supports. At the same time, the lore exists for a reason. The primary definition however will be the simplified definition of “subterranean space.”

Steam Tunnels are man-made tunnels (Figure 1.2) that run under the city streets with the intended purpose of providing steam to downtown buildings for heat. For this project, steam tunnels are those that either still include steam pipes, designating their intended purpose and/or are indicated on the city steam tunnel map (Figure 1.3). Although there are rumors of a network of tunnels beneath the city streets, other than steam tunnels, only two other tunnel types have been discovered.

These are referred to as the *non-steam tunnels*. There is a lengthy tunnel which extends from the basement of a historic building that was explored but not recorded. While the date of construction and actual usage is unknown, it appears to have been last set up during the 1960s as a fallout shelter. It includes small supply rooms still containing U.S. Department of Defense fallout shelter supplies and water rations from 1964 (Figure 1.4). The walls and ceiling are constructed of thick concrete and there are minimal

lighting fixtures. It is very different from steam tunnel construction. More of these non-steam tunnels may exist in the downtown area.

Another non-steam tunnel type was discovered in the basement of the Historic Missoula Mercantile at 101 South Higgins Avenue during the Autumn 2013 archaeological survey class (Figures 1.5 and 1.6). The Mercantile is one of the eight properties documented for this study and the tunnel space was recorded.

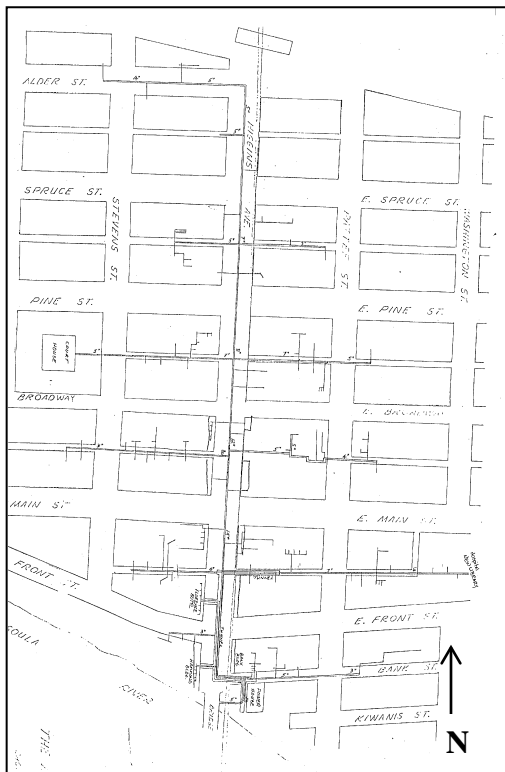


Figure 1.2. Sketch of Missoula steam tunnel system, date unknown. Map courtesy of Missoula Historic Preservation Office



Figure 1.3. Steam tunnel running under Higgins Avenue, Missoula. Photo by Jared Fischer, 2012



Figure 1.4. Underground closet full of fallout shelter supplies, Photo by Nikki Manning, 2013



Figure 1.5. Tunnel of unknown use in the basement of the Missoula Mercantile. Photo by Kelli Casias, 2013



Figure 1.6. Another section of the tunnel under the Missoula Mercantile showing the rail tracks found there. Photo by Kelli Casias, 2013

Basement spaces are any subterranean spaces containing archaeological and architectural features, particularly those which connect to steam tunnels, sidewalk voids, and/or where arched or non-arched, doorways have been found. Basement spaces are located under most businesses in the downtown Missoula area. While the basement spaces themselves are not unusual, particularly in an urban business district, the features

consistently found within them are of interest, including those with doorways that once led or still lead into rooms under the sidewalks (Figures 1.7 and 1.8).



Figure 1.7. Bricked-in underground doorway in the basement of Piece of Mind (24MO1207). Photo by Jeff McLain, 2012



Figure 1.8. Door and windows in the basement of the Missoula Mercantile (Garden City Drug) which once led to an underground sidewalk void. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

These rooms represent *sidewalk voids*, sometimes referred to as sidewalk vaults (Figure 1.9). The voids are particularly significant, as they represent some of the more mundane realities (i.e. storage) of underground features that have somehow become rather sensationalized in oral histories as opium dens and prostitution cribs. There is evidence, however, that some of these sidewalk voids contained small businesses and that some of the larger ones were at one time structurally connected from business to business. Unfortunately, the bulk of sidewalk voids with doorways have been sealed, and many of the voids themselves have been filled in for safety and structural reasons (Sullivan Associates 1981).



Figure 1.9. Sealed sidewalk void entrance showing the stairs down from the street and window into the basement business. Photo by Nikki Manning, 2014

The following chapter provides a discussion of theoretical issues such as spatial patterning and cultural landscapes in urban areas of the early American West. Spatial analyses help us to understand the historical development of cities like Missoula through analysis of material elements, whether they be artifacts as small as a marble or as large as the basement of a building or an immense steam tunnel. Past scholarship that discusses archaeology of identity and how that can be applied in this study will be presented and also how collective memory affects urban identity. The chapter will also include a historical background of the Chinese immigrant experience in the American West around the turn of the 20th century, as well as how that historical context might have fueled rumors of the mysterious “Chinese underground.”

Chapter 3 will provide the methodology and the data gathering procedures including instruments, participants, and limitations of the research design. Chapter 4 will present the results and analysis of that research. Chapter 5 is a discussion and evaluation of the results in relation to the hypothesis, conclusions, and recommendations for future work.

Chapter 2: Scholarly and Historical Context

This chapter will review literature on a number of theoretical positions applicable to the discussion of documenting and interpreting an underground urban landscape. Using the concepts of spatial analysis, cultural landscape, archaeology of identity, and collective memory provides a starting point for balancing the physical, material, and documentary evidence with local folklore in terms of the hypothesis about a “Chinese underground.” This chapter will also provide the historical context in which this project is set.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Spatial patterning is not something new in archaeological analysis. The identification of spatial patterning of artifacts is one of the most common and crucial aspects of field work (Binford 1964). While Binford is primarily referring to the location and scatter of artifacts, spatial patterning can also be used in urban areas where information can be gleaned from the layout of the city (planned or unplanned) and where the buildings and other physical aspects of the city *are* the artifacts. The physical landscape itself as an artifact is extremely important for understanding the environment in which history and culture intertwined (Delle 1999). Yet, beyond the physical landscape, spatial patterning also provides information to interpret the roles (social, economic, ethnic, gender) of the inhabitants. To look for behavioral and cultural patterns in the archaeological record, which are sometimes identity-specific, can provide a tangible means of reconciling that which is known through collective memory. Collective memory is communicative by nature; stories passed on through generations, and can often lead to forgetting and manufacturing memory that creates identity.

2.1.1 Spatial Analysis and Landscape

Spatial patterning or spatial analysis in the urban setting with the city as the landscape and buildings or other structures as artifacts is an extremely worthwhile undertaking because anthropologists have in the past been left out of the urban studies discourse to a large extent (Low 1996). Some might disagree with this. Urban archaeologists have been digging cities for a while and unearthing material remains of a city's history (see Groth 1988; Greenwood 1996; Arnold and Keyes 2000; Dixon 2005; Costello et al. 2008; Delgado 2009; Voss 2011; Byrd et al. 2012). Any of them can tell you that the location of objects is as important, if not more so than the object itself (Pauls 2006:65). Thinking of this in terms of an urban setting, the architecture, buildings, layout – tunnels, sidewalk voids, and basements in Missoula's case – become the material remains we seek to understand. So, in those terms, that task of spatial analysis in the urban setting seems slightly less daunting than before. In the past, the main elements of urban analysis have more often been covered by other disciplines such as architecture, geography, sociology, and economics (Low 1996:383); however there are others who have been influential with urban archaeology studies of cities (see Dickens 1982; Roche and Blakey 1997; Mayne and Murray 2001; Casella and Symonds 2005; Mrozowski 2006; Mullins and Warner 2008; Rotman and Clay 2008; Staski 2008; Yamin 2008; Delgado 2009). This study of Missoula's historic underground is also intended to fill that gap.

The study of landscape has been, in part, developed from other disciplines such as “settlement pattern analysis and vernacular architecture studies, and should in fact be considered an extension of these types of spatial analysis” (Delle 1999:137). Analyzing

settlement patterns can be useful, particularly in an urban setting, for interpreting social stratification on the landscape which often by design symbolizes social and economic roles of the inhabitants (Paynter 1982; Rotman and Nassaney 1997; Delle 1999; Kealhofer 1999; Anschuetz et al. 2001; Voss 2008).

In his review of Paynter's take on the use of settlement patterns as viewed in the archaeological record for interpreting spatial inequality, William Adams claims that Paynter offers no alternative interpretations beyond a very "Marxist viewpoint" and that "the characterization of American society as being composed of elite and non-elite is simplistic" (Adams 1985:136). While it is important to keep in mind and be aware of that with any reading of the archaeological record, Adams is missing the point. It may not be easily defined as elite and non-elite, but in many cases there is a clear delineation along social, economic and cultural lines in much of American society and these lines can be observed in the landscape (Rotman and Nassaney 1997; Kealhofer 1999).

Based on their societal and cultural differences, the Chinese were often settled on the periphery and separate from the mainstream society, a measurable variable in spatial analysis of urban areas. This in turn greatly affected their access to wealth and status. This stratification has been documented elsewhere in the way space is used "to reinforce and resist relations of power, authority, and inequality" (Rotman and Nassaney 1997:42). Thus, there is precedence for the complex ways in which differentiation of space can reinforce power and authority, as seen in the practice of pushing the Chinese to the outskirts of an urban setting or even driving them away completely (Kalisch 1972; Nee and Nee 1973; Costello et al. 2008; Zesch 2008; Merritt et al. 2012). Space was also used

to resist such hostile social settings, as in the creation of Chinatowns and the inaccessible spaces that were not user friendly to the non-Chinese visitor (Kalisch 1972; Lai 1991).

Spatial analysis and landscape studies are useful to understand, document, and adapt to dynamic urban ecological environments. In order to do so, it is necessary to define “urban” and how that may be relevant to long-term planning and decision making in the American West (Grimm et al. 2000). Setha Low’s anthropological description of the city defines “urban” in terms of everyday “macroprocesses,” instead of as a thing or “category” (Low 1996:384). The landscape embodies the past – who, what, when, where, how, and even the why (Ingold 1993:152). It is born of both experience and creates experience and changes through time and space. Different groups come to the same space and “influenced by the terrain and by each other, they created new cultural landscapes” (Church 2002:220). While Church’s examples focus primarily on Anglos, Hispanics, and Native Americans in the Northern Great Plains this influence can be said of any group, anywhere they are re-settling. Researchers have the ability to combine multi-disciplinary approaches, such as those mentioned above – architecture, history, geography, anthropology – to examine how people turn space into place and navigate as well as create the landscape.

Historical documentation – maps, property records, assessments and land surveys – all of these contribute to research in historical archaeology and aid in understanding how a town is designed and also requires the ability to see how “would-be cities worked in the larger cultural landscape of the past” (Purser and Shaver 2008:27). Any researcher involved in working with landscape, not only the physical entity of space but also how people interacted with that space and others in the same space are looking for the same

answers but in different ways (Pauls 2006:65). The goal then should be a multi-disciplinary approach. Much of this kind of work has been done in the Eastern U.S. where landscapes are “more formally planned than vernacularly or organically evolved” (Purser and Shaver 2008:28).

Context becomes a critical factor. Often in oral and written history, there might be those with an agenda when it comes to historical narratives. On the other hand, there can be a tendency to lean to the complete other extreme with context and using “documents generated well outside the area under discussion” (Church 2002:222) and draw conclusions that are too broad. For instance, this had to be considered with the Missoula historical underground project. It is necessary to compare the Chinese immigrant experience in other parts of the American West, but for this study to refrain from doing the same with places in the Eastern part of the country because as more Chinese migrated east, the political and economic climate changed, creating a different experience (Murphey 1952). Additionally, speaking in terms of the political and economic picture, the Chinese immigrant experience in Missoula can only be compared so far. For starters, the Chinese population in all of Missoula County was so small, approximately 405 at the height in 1890 out of a total population of over 14,000 (Koelbel 1979:60), that of course their experience is going to differ from that of San Francisco’s large Chinese population of 25,830 out of a total population of approximately 299,000 (sfgenealogy.com).

According to Paynter (1982), settlement patterns can be visible in the archaeological record. Is this actually the case in a constantly evolving urban environment though? To some degree it is possible, but there are additional questions that can be answered. This will become quite relevant in the analysis and discussion chapter

later. The vision needs to go beyond and outside of what a site looks like now to how these spaces were designed and for what purpose and use (Purser and Shaver 2008:27). In Adams' critique of Paynter's assertion, analyzing the landscape involves a lot more than examining the surviving material remains; without corroborating evidence, many times these sites cannot even be seen let alone analyzed (Adams 1985:135).

Anthropologists are in a unique position to "read" and use all of the evidence available (i.e. geography, cartography, architecture, archaeology, history) to them and offer valuable insight into landscape examination. Caution must be taken not to privilege one source over another. For this project, architecture and even more specifically, the interior space of structures are considered. A large section of the data involves maps of these spaces and the features within them. This could be troublesome if it were the only sources being analyzed. The purpose of mapping was to look for connecting underground features. It was never believed that this would answer every question. Rather it was intended to provide a foundation for understanding what is known to date about Missoula's historic underground using as many independent lines of evidence as possible, to test the hypothesis stated above, and to honor the Missoula Historic Preservation Officer's request to compile as many facts as possible about the underground as a cultural resource.

2.1.2 Archaeology of Identity

While spatial analysis and adaptive reuse of archaeological/cultural landscapes were among the expected contributions of this research, these cannot answer the main question for this project: whether or not an archaeological signature of Chinese cultural identity could be detected in the historic underground spaces. To answer this question it

is necessary to search for any connection between the Chinese community of Missoula and the underground. Church (2002:233–234) makes the point that architecture is “not the best context in which to look for ethnic difference,” because it is most likely to have been controlled by the founders and leaders of a city and indeed it was in Missoula. When cities are planned, buildings are designed and materials are chosen, generally those with economic means and political power are in control of deciding how this happens. Thus it is useful to consider other aspects of the city that are more about daily life (Blackmar 1976:13). It is important to look beyond the obvious major buildings and landmarks. Group interaction is intense in an urban environment and inevitably will leave behind some kind of archaeological signature of every day life but the key is to narrow in on where and how those interactions occur. Cultural practice and material evidence is incomplete without considering social conditions which all together show interactions that could point to an archaeology of identity (Jones 1997:128). For purposes of this study, it is necessary to understand how basements, sidewalk voids, and tunnels were part of the urban infrastructure and daily life.

In considering the city itself or the landscape as an artifact, it is essential to understand the role of humans in creating this physical entity (Redman 1999; Pickett et al. 2008). The everyday life that leads to the evolution of the landscape and the forces that cause that evolution are still underrepresented in the literature (Groth 1988:41). Sometimes it is not about the big picture, the major events, and well-known people, but about the mundane things that make up life in the urban landscape. The physicality of the city can be read “as a text of social and cultural history – especially the history of ordinary, everyday people” (Groth 1988:41). This is true but it can also be a slippery

slope into false interpretation. For example, Chinese writing on a basement wall and discussed in Chapter 4 herein does not automatically equate with the use of the space by Chinese individuals. Without any other evidence to back it up, it is not possible to create a complete cultural history for that building other than to report on it as part of this project.

In Missoula, among the few archival documents available to rely on for location of the Chinese population are the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. Some structures are labeled simply as “Chinese” while others are labeled with names of businesses (e.g., Florence Hotel) or with a description of their function (e.g., store, hotel, female boarding). The “Chinese” were the only structures given an “ethnic” label (Figure 2.1). Angele Smith (2003) examined ordinance survey maps created in Ireland in the 19th century, noting how those who made the maps had the power and control of those images. Smith states that “...maps do not, indeed cannot, mimic the ‘real’ world” and also that “...the map is an excellent artifact of the cultural perception of the surveyor” (Smith 2003:73). She goes on to say, “Maps are political tools that attempt to control knowledge...and the knowledge of place and identity” (Smith 2003:83). One of the many challenges in dealing with the archaeology of identity is the methods that are used to collect and interpret the data. Control of information by those in control can affect the archival and archaeological record. The archaeology of identity is a complex and challenging arena of inquiry. The archaeological data can entail ethnicity, cultural practices, social class, and gender - and all of these concepts are intertwined (Orser 2004:239–261). While the archaeological literature has discussed and debated these concepts, it has been accepted by many that there is no consistent way to read them in the

archeological record. As Voss and Allen (2008:5) explain it, “racial and ethnic identities are increasingly understood as being produced through power-laden negotiations of the tension between sameness and difference.” Much like the concept of landscape, using a concept such as the archaeology of identity is about seeing identity as a process of being or becoming more than it is a thing.

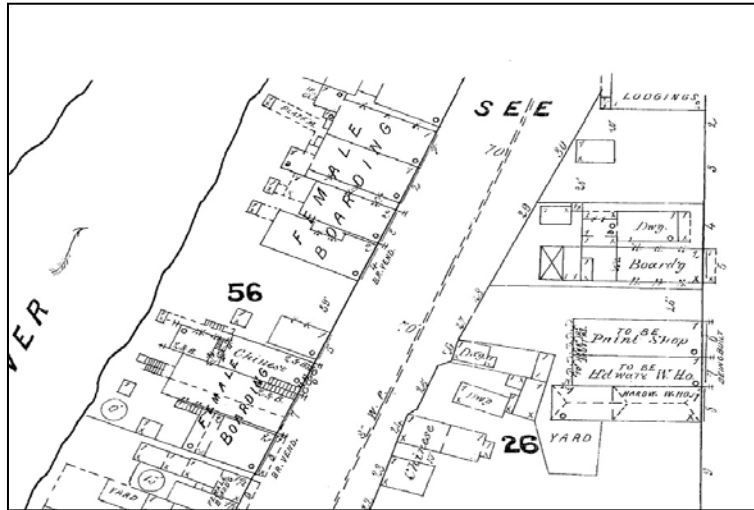


Figure 2.1. 1890 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for West Front Street, Missoula depicting “Chinese” and “Female Boarding” spaces.

2.1.3 *Collective Memory*

Collective memory is most simply defined as the memory of a group of people, any group of people who share the same story as a memory. Typically, collective memories are communicative by nature because the stories are passed on from one person to another, specifically one generation to the next. It is based on everyday communication – storytelling and oral history – that is shared within, and relates to, a group thereby perpetuating a common past (Assmann and Czaplicka 1995). By this definition, collective memory is very much a part of the process explained above in regards to identity. Collective memory can perpetuate myths and in this case, myths that affect the cultural identity of “other” groups like the Chinese in Missoula. Oral history

has created a collective memory of the Missoula underground in which the tunnels were built by the Chinese who used those tunnels to live and travel around town unseen; in addition, the collective memory has shrouded underground spaces in mystery and created an association of these spaces with nefarious activity like opium smoking and prostitution (John Coffee, 2012, pers. comm.; Philip Maechling, 2012, pers. comm.; Ty Robinson, 2014, pers. comm.).

Chinese immigrants and their descendents might conceive of a past in terms of Chinese Exclusion and hardworking ancestors when trying to make a connection to their early history in the United States, but the powerful narratives of “Chinese tunnels,” kidnapping, white slavery, and underground opium dens describe a very different identity. Those in control of the information are in control of the past. In an article linking public memory to power, Paul Shackel says, “While collective memory can be about forgetting a past, it often comes at the expense of a subordinate group” (Shackel 2001:657). It is not only about forgetting and remembering, but manufacturing a past. Even though research and collecting of oral histories connected with the Missoula underground does not suggest this happened in a spiteful or racist way; yet if the lore is untrue, a collective memory as it stands does come at the expense of Missoula’s Chinese community.

Shackel further argues that collective memory often takes the form of selective memory which shies away from the harder and darker times in favor of the “carefree” days and happier times, helps to “create ethnic identities for communities,” and uses the material culture to create those memories (Shackel 2001:662–665). The early days of Missoula as an urban center were about the pioneer spirit, progress, industry, the building

of the American West, and a rapidly growing country (Swett 1970; Johnson 1976; Koelbel 1979; McDonald and Williams 1980; Mathews 2003; Kirk and Bauer 2008; Smith 2012). There was an anti-Chinese sentiment in Missoula too, as there was anywhere else during the Chinese Exclusion period in American history. It is logical that this would be selectively remembered and in somehow justified by descriptions of dirty tunnel dwellers and opium smokers who were tearing at the moral fiber of the community (Ahmad 2007; Rast 2007).

Asian American history in general has in large part been omitted from recorded history, except as it relates to Exclusions laws, gold mining, railroad building, and the tales of debauchery and disease in large cities at the turn of the 20th century (Saxton 1971; Kalisch 1972; McClain 1988; Wegars 1991; Meredith 2000; Cassel 2002; Hagaman 2004; Lee 2004; Merritt 2010; Merritt et al. 2012). Of all of the Chinese communities springing up in the West, both along the coast and further inland, Montana's Chinese population has received the least amount of attention from historians (Swartout and Fritz 1992:65). The absence of information can often tell us as much, if not more, than volumes of information. Certain stories are often promoted with vigor while others are suppressed.

2.2 Historical Overview

For any analysis of past events, a historical context is essential, and in this case, the Overseas Chinese experience in the American West from 1870-1920 presents the contextual point of departure for this thesis. Since the primary focus deals with a Chinese connection to the Missoula historic underground, this historical overview will also cover what information currently exists regarding so-called Chinese undergrounds and tunnels

across the West. In a broader context, this is also part of the story of urbanization in the American West. However, given Missoula's folklore connecting the Chinese with the underground, this thesis will be couched in the history of the Chinese in the region.

2.2.1 Chinese in the American West

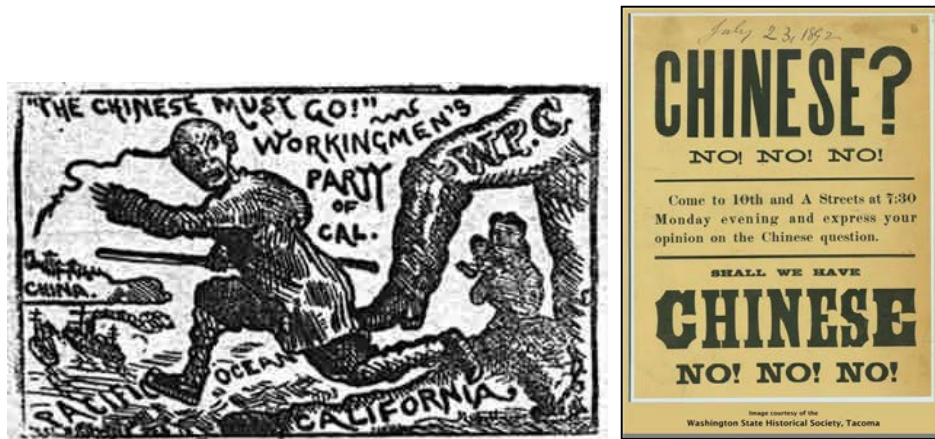
When Chinese immigrants began arriving in larger numbers to the United States during the California Gold Rush, they were already facing an uphill battle. It can be said that their "reputation" preceded them. Chinese curiosities were already displayed as "exotic yet dangerous" (Voss and Allen 2008:10). These characteristics of exotic and dangerous applied to the immigrants as well as to their goods, creating a prejudiced and discriminatory environment. In 1880, thirty years after the immigration explosion (Chinese, as well as European) that began in 1849, the United States and China signed a treaty giving the U.S. the right to limit Chinese immigration. The Chinese Exclusion Act was signed into law on March 6, 1882, prohibiting the entry of Chinese laborers for a period of ten years. See Appendix 1 for text of the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act. Merchants and professionals were the only exception to this legislation. Ten years later, the Geary Act extended the Exclusion Act and also required Chinese immigrants to register with local authorities. The Exclusion Act was renewed for another ten years in 1902 but in 1904, it was made indefinite and was not repealed until 1943 when the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 brought the United States and China into alliance (Barth 1964; Voss and Allen 2008; Merritt 2010; Seonnichsen 2011).

During the California Gold Rush, most Chinese immigrants were placer miners. Since legislation existed that prevented non-whites to stake claims for gold mining, groups of Chinese immigrants followed mining camps along rivers; once a camp picked

up and left to explore new ore bodies, Chinese miners mined what was left behind. When even this stopped being profitable, many turned to wage labor, which often involved working for mining companies and railroad construction. Ronald Takaki estimates that 90 percent of the railroad workforce consisted of Chinese immigrants (Takaki 2012:85). When the gold rush boom was ending and the railroad near completion in the late 1870s, people were moving en masse to urban centers searching for work and different opportunities that only cities could provide. Chinese-owned businesses became more common, particularly laundries which did not necessitate a large investment. The Chinese also became tenant farmers, agricultural workers, seafood harvesters and processors, and domestic servants (Voss and Allen 2008:11).

Unfortunately, the more the Chinese entered the wage earning workforce and owned and operated businesses, the less they were tolerated, particularly by organized labor groups. The increase in the labor force made laborer jobs more difficult to find. The Chinese were always willing to accept lower wages for the same amount of work and basically any savvy business owner is going to use that as a chance to increase revenue (Cassel 2002; Chen 2002). Even when Euro-Americans were willing and able to find a job, the wages had been driven down. They needed someone to blame for the current economic situation and the Chinese who were so easily differentiated were singled-out (Baxter 2008:30). One of the most outspoken of these labor groups was the Workingmen's Party. They were the creators of the well-known, "the Chinese Must Go" campaign (Figure 2.2). At the height of their influence in 1877, a wave of violence swept throughout the American West (Dicker 1979:13). Anti-Chinese sentiment turned from

prejudice and discrimination to racist hatred and all out war on Chinese immigrants, often instigated and sanctioned by government and local authorities (Figure 2.3).



Examples of 1890s anti-Chinese propaganda.

Figure 2.2 (Left). Photo from the Asian-American Museum,
<http://asianamericanmuseum.weebly.com/interactive-museum/civil-war-and-reconstruction1>

Figure 2.3 (Right). Photo from the Museum of Chinese in America,
<http://www.mocanyc.org/timeline/timeline.html>

The campaign against the Chinese was not only political and economic, according to historian K. Scott Wong, it was also cultural (Rast 2007:58), affecting the Chinese immigrant community then and now. Character assassination began well before the Overseas Chinese population started to grow in America. Because most of the first immigrants came during the Gold Rush and were male, they were either young bachelors or left their families behind in China. Legislation was enacted soon after preventing further immigration. It was believed by those with an anti-Chinese sentiment that the majority of Chinese women were actually prostitutes (Chen 2000:81–82). Gambling, as well as opium smoking, practices were often greatly “sensationalized” (Costello et al. 2008:136). More to the truth, the same people would often frequent the same location, often a social club, and there would be free meals and gambling (Costello et al. 2008:148). It was not until these same places started attracting non-Chinese clientele that the public started paying attention. When police raids became frequent, they were forced

into hiding and secrecy (Costello et al. 2008:148) making them more nefarious than they actually were.

The other practice which the non-Chinese population chose to sensationalize was the smoking of opium, or the existence of opium dens. Laverne Dicker's research provides evidence that there were opium dens in Chinatown, but most of the Chinese population could actually not afford the habit themselves (Dicker 1979:18; Ahmad 2007).

The Chinese immigrants were often characterized as having a passive reaction to being harassed and discriminated against. Political cartoons showed Chinese fearfully fleeing the harassment (Baxter 2008:29) and businesses touted products at the expense of Chinese immigrants. For example, an advertisement for the new Missouri steam washing machine showed a washing machine with arms and legs chasing a Chinese laundry worker out of San Francisco all the way back to China (Figure 2.4). Another suggestive advertisement depicted a Chinese man eating a rat. The ad was for a rat poison company with the double entendre slogan "They Must Go!" (Figure 2.5). There was also a toy gun on the market then in which a white man kicks a Chinese man every time the trigger is pulled (Hoobler and Hoobler 1998:63–64). See Figure 2.6.

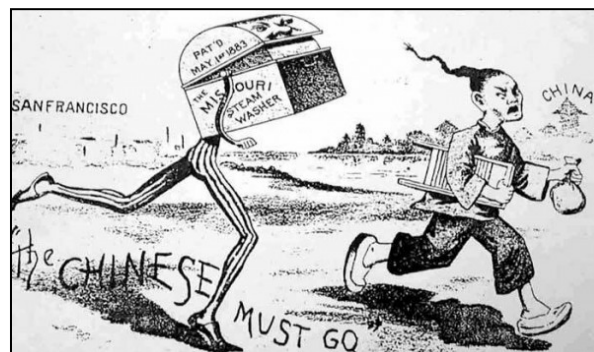


Figure 2.4. Anti-Chinese Missouri Steam Washing Machine Advertisement. Photo from <http://nowweknowem.com/2014/05/>

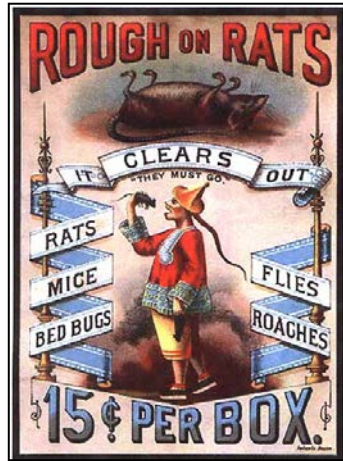


Figure 2.5 (Left). Anti-Chinese Rat Poison Advertisement. Photo from <http://luisoravilla.blogspot.com/2013/03/la-pistola-chinese-must-go.html>
Figure 2.6 (Right.) Cast iron toy mechanical cap shooter manufactured by Ives. Photo from <http://www.thehistoryblog.com/archives/3223>

In contrast, other scholars have noted that the Chinese were not always so passive. In some cases they attempted to fight anti-Chinese legislation legally and in other ways (Baxter 2008:29). The Woolen Mills Chinatown in San Jose, California is a good example of the Chinese fighting back with ingenuity and expertise. In the 1880s, local ordinances were passed which required all new residences to be tied into the new city sewer system. Because the Woolen Mills Chinatown had recently been burned (arson), it required new residences and buildings. Thinking it would be too expensive for residents of Chinatown, non-Chinese citizens assumed this would be a way to get rid of the Chinatown scourge. To the contrary, archaeological excavation and historical research showed quite an extensive sewage system made of wood and ceramic, built by the Chinatown population to drain into the main sewage system for the city making them fully compliant with the new sewage regulations (Cassel 2002). They fought back with ingenuity and engineering skill rather than allowing themselves to be forced to leave.

Another strategy was strength in numbers. Not only had most of the Chinese in urban areas physically congregated, by choice and by force, into sections of the city

known as Chinatowns, but in talking about the Overseas Chinese in San Francisco Roberta Greenwood quotes the sociologist Stanford Lyman who said, “It was in Chinatown that the lonely Chinese laborer could find fellowship, companions, social familiarity, and solace. Chinatown acted as a partial buffer against the prejudices, hatreds, and depredations of hostile whites” (Greenwood 1978:43). They also formed groups like the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA), known as the Six Companies in San Francisco. The CCBA was one of the largest organizations, but there were other family or clan associations formed to help any member in need (Hoobler and Hoobler 1998:82-83). The Chinese communities “established benevolent or mutual-aid organizations, clan associations, and secret societies with varying degrees of connection to the homeland. Members of clan associations could equally be joined to the district organization, and possible even hold a position in a prominent secret society all at the same time. Only in certain situations did these cross-ties become apparent (Merritt 2010:248–249). Since it was not legal for Chinese persons to own property in many American cities by 1887, often they would have a European American agent purchase the land or business and then pay rent to the agent (Baxter 2008:33). In other instances, such as in Deadwood, South Dakota, the Chinese community made their existence extremely visible. Albeit a small community, they held their celebrations and even their funerals in full sight of and inclusionary of the entire town (Fosha and Leatherman 2008:99).

2.2.2 The Chinese in Missoula

Christopher Higgins, Frank Worden, and David Pattee founded the town of Missoula Mills in 1864. In the beginning it was part of Washington Territory and Idaho Territory before becoming part of Montana Territory (Smith 2012:14). The first Chinese

began arriving in Montana in the 1860s and then with the extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad into the Bitterroot Valley, they came more steadily to Missoula (Koelbel 1979:59). The U.S. Census lists the population of Chinese in Missoula as 44 in 1870, 149 in 1880, 405 in 1890, 208 in 1900, 73 in 1910, 18 in 1920, 14 in 1930, and 8 in 1940 (Koelbel 1979:60). Often though, census records underestimated the Chinese population (Swartout and Fritz 1992:65) and the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association encouraged avoidance of registration and the census in protest of anti-Chinese laws in San Francisco (Baxter 2008:31). It would be quite probable that this was practiced in other places as well as San Francisco once word got out.

The Chinese were not allowed to live in the nicer areas of Missoula and so resided and kept businesses primarily along Front Street (Koelbel 1979:59). I find this interesting for two reasons. The first being that Front Street was the main artery in town well into the 1920s (Mathews 2003; Smith 2012), which means the Chinese were not exactly out of sight. Their “Chinatown” however, was situated at the far end of the downtown hub, away from where people would arrive to the Garden City by train. The other reason is because Front Street was also the location of the Missoula Mercantile – the largest retail and business center between Fort Benton on the Missouri River and Walla Walla, Washington - - and the Florence Hotel, one of the finest hotels west of the Mississippi (Smith 2012). The intersection of Higgins Avenue and Front Street was the seat of commerce and politics in early Missoula and the small Chinatown was merely a block away in either direction to the east and west. According to Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from 1884-1912, while there was a greater conglomeration of Chinese businesses on the 200 block of West Front Street (Figure 2.7), there were Chinese businesses and dwellings

also a few blocks to the east and to the north. There were also areas in and around the Missoula city limits where the Chinese were scattered, some on farms and ranches.

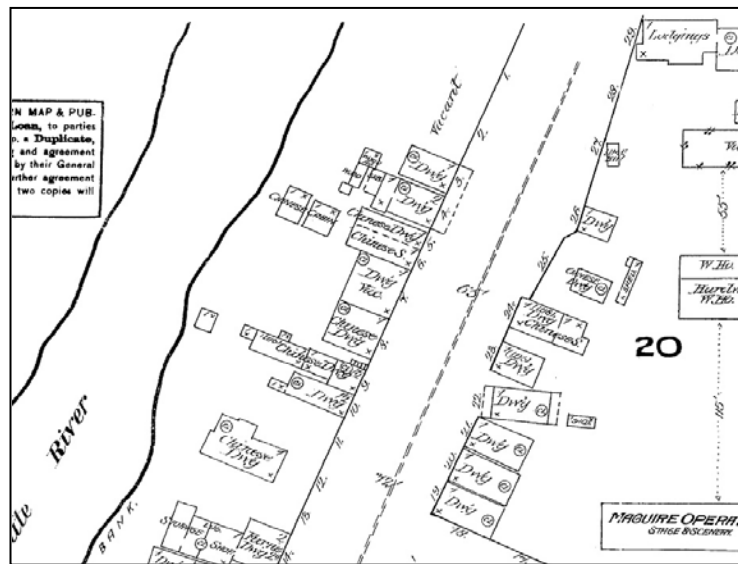


Figure 2.7. 1884 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for the 200 block of West Front Street, Missoula depicting the small “Chinatown.”

Whether it was due to a small immigrant Chinese population in Missoula or a more tolerant attitude, the anti-Chinese sentiment in Missoula does not appear to have been as hostile as it could be in other places. This did not stop Missoulians from using derogatory names such as “celestial,” “chink,” “almond-eye,” and others but newspaper research shows that authorities were just as likely to come down on all “tramps, vagrants and suspicious characters” (Anon 1908b). Sam Yung, a Chinese restaurateur with a café in the “respectable” section of West Front Street appeared to be a community favorite (Anon 1912). Even the “opium king” known as “Cranky Sam” was not considered much of a threat every time he was arrested, fined, and released (Anon 1908a).

The 1927 *Missoula Sentinel* newspaper printed an article reminiscing about Missoula’s Chinatown around 1892 (Anon 1927). It was a favorable article, talking about Chinese festivals, New Years, and how they played fantan, a Chinese gambling game, all the time but were hard workers, particularly those who owned laundries. There are a few

descriptions of anti-Chinese activity. For example, a group of fifteen masked men, all members of the Workingman's Union, once attacked the ranch of a prosperous Chinese gardener right outside the city limits. One Chinese man was beaten "in a shocking manner" and another "tarred and feathered" (Anon 1891a). The interesting result however was that four men were arrested "for complicity in the outrage committed" (Anon 1891b), suggesting that there was no looking the other way by authorities because the victims were Chinese.

2.2.3 *The "Chinese Tunnels"*

Rumors of secret underground passages of the Chinese are not new. On March 6, 1900, it was believed that the Black Plague had descended upon San Francisco and that a man recently arrived from China was patient zero. The mayor of that city asked for physician volunteers to complete an inspection of Chinatown (then twelve city blocks) to look for evidence of others stricken with the disease. Dr. William G. Hay was one of the first to volunteer and his claim was that "he and fellow inspectors had to crawl through an intricate maze of rat holes that connected the houses in an underground network of secret passages" and that relatives would be able to move the sick through these passages "with such neatness and dispatch that no white man can follow them" (Kalisch 1972:119).

It was also assumed by much of the public at the time that if these underground passages and rooms existed, then the San Francisco Chinese must be using them for all forms of vice and vile behavior expected only from the Chinese. One author puts it this way, "All in all, whites who were curious to know what their faithful Chinese houseboy did on his day off would probably have been disappointed. Hours of talk with friends, attendance at a Chinese play or an adult education class sounds dull compared to the

exotic pursuits – underground tunnels filled with opium dens and bagnios in which the Chinese were purported to engage” (Dicker 1979:19).

In the book, *Longtime Californ’* Victor Nee and Brett de Bary Nee (1973) conducted a multiple year documentary study in San Francisco’s Chinatown in which they say the “oldtimers” resented the “exotic” stories from the early 1900s. Speaking with Gim Chang, a retired rice merchant, the researchers asked about underground tunnels. “Gim exploded,” they said.

You read about underground tunnels in old Chinatown? I know nothing about them. I’m quite sure they didn’t exist at all. When I was a boy, you know, I used to follow the older boys everywhere and I knew all the dirty, secret places. When white people come to Chinatown looking for curiosities I used to tag along behind the Chinese they took as guides, but I never saw an underground tunnel. Just mahjong rooms in the basements (Nee and Nee 1973:71).

David Lai describes places in the Chinatown of Victoria, British Columbia where the nefarious activities that non-Chinese were always expecting to find and told stories about took place – above ground. “These interconnecting passageways, closed off from public view, led to tenements, opium dens, gambling clubs, and other socioeconomic activities. Interior courtyards, which served to provide open spaces, light, and ventilation, were entered through gaps between small lanes, or through narrow corridors of tenement buildings. Outsiders could not find their way out once they entered Chinatown; its streetscape or landscape was similar to an ancient Chinese town with a maze of alleys and narrow lanes” (Lai 1991:6).

Underground tours in Portland, Oregon tell similar tales of opium dens and prostitution but also have the added excitement of stories about “shanghaiing,” also known as crimping. According to Portland Underground Tours Frequently Asked Questions page website, the tunnels that run along the waterfront and into the downtown

area were used for this practice of crimping (Cascade Geographic Society). Crimping, according to the website, was the practice of basically kidnapping hard working Americans who were then sold as slaves to captains of ships “bound for the Orient.” Further research reveals a possible alternative consideration. Portland, Oregon, at one time, was extremely vulnerable to flooding from the Willamette River. The tunnels, at low water, became the street system to deliver supplies via the docks to the downtown businesses. At high water, the riverbank rose to the “regular” street level (Figure 2.8).



Figure 2.8. The Willamette River Waterfront during high tide, Portland, Oregon, ca. 1915. Photo courtesy of the Oregon Historical Society

In Pendleton, Oregon there are stone walls that create underground passages around buildings and the Chinese community is said to have built these passageways as well as retaining walls in some of the residential neighborhoods (May 1997). Of course, according to guides for the lucrative underground tours there, the underground spaces were used as opium dens and prostitution.

Moving away from opium, gambling dens, and “shanghaiing” for a moment, consider underground cities and tunnels elsewhere in North America that are not

generally associated with the Chinese, such as Seattle, Sacramento, Chicago, Atlanta, and the small Moravian town of Nazareth, Pennsylvania. Seattle's underground was once a downtown network of underground passageways and basements that were ground level and bustling during the middle-19th-century urban landscape. After the Great Seattle Fire of 1889 destroyed 31 city blocks, the city streets were re-graded one to two stories higher than the original grade (Figure 2.9). Of the Seattle underground, historian William Speidel said,

I see the big fire that made the underground possible in the first place...not in terms of the flames licking away at the buildings – that kind of thing has been written about ad infinitum, ad nauseum in existing histories – but in terms of the human emotions and the greed and the derring-do which the fire invoked... (Speidel 1967:214).



Figure 2.9. Portion of the Seattle underground which can be seen on the tour.
Photo from en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seattle_Underground

In Sacramento, a rain storm flooded the entire valley in January of 1862. It was the largest storm in recorded history and many of the city's residents, including the city government, fled for San Francisco. According to Heather Downey, others were not so willing to give up and decided to re-route the rivers and raise the buildings above flood

level with heavy jacks (Figure 2.10). This storm and the subsequent “fix” created the Sacramento underground (Figure 2.11). On average the streets were raised approximately 10 feet. These created spaces, now basements, were used for storage as well as store space (Mendick 2010).



Figure 2.10. Example of industrial jacks used to raise and level out the buildings in Sacramento.
Photo from the *Sacramento Press*, April 3, 2014

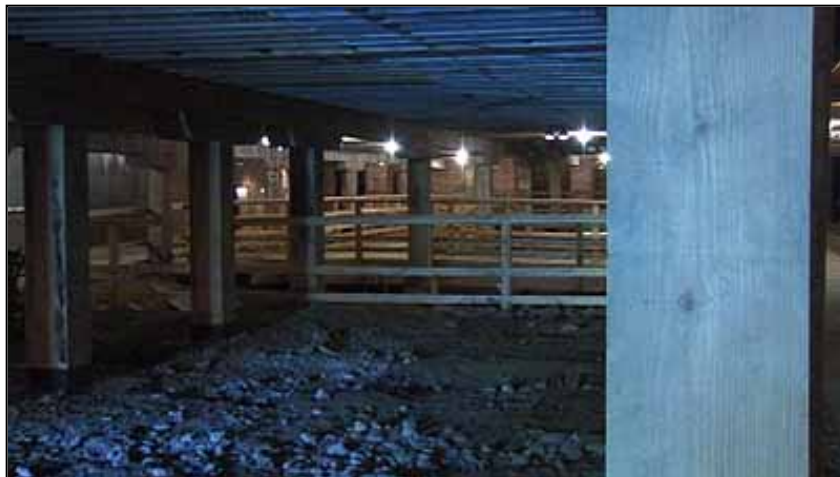


Figure 2.11. Portion of the Sacramento Underground that can be seen on the tour.
Photo from the *Sacramento Press*, April 3, 2014

Part of the solution for poor drainage and bacteria-ridden standing water which caused cholera and other epidemics to run rampant in Chicago was to raise the city's buildings with hydraulic jacks. (*Chicago Daily Tribune*, January 26, 1858; *Chicago Daily Press and Tribune*, October 4, 1858; *Chicago Daily Press and Tribune*, January 1, 1859; *The Press and Tribune* (Chicago), May 5, 1859).

The town of Nazareth, Pennsylvania was settled in 1741. Ironically, this small, Moravian town in Eastern Pennsylvania appears to hold the most similarities to the underground in Missoula. Similar to Missoula, local lore suggests one thing and historical documentation and survey suggest another. While in Missoula it is suggested that the tunnels were built by the Chinese and underground spaces were used as opium dens, brothels and for Prohibition smuggling, in Nazareth it is said that the underground was used for protection from Native Americans, the Underground Railroad, and Prohibition (Turdo 2003:4). Also similar to Missoula, archival documentation of Nazareth's underground spaces is sparse.

The survey conducted in Nazareth describes tunnels used for public utility – steam, water, etc. – as evidenced by photos with intact pipes similar to those in Missoula's steam tunnels. Unfortunately, there are no tunnels to compare with Missoula, only the pipes. The Nazareth study also describes multiple basements with rooms projecting under the sidewalk and blocked doorways that face under streets – sidewalk voids. Turdo suggests that these “room-like projections, which extend from the front of the building under the sidewalk toward Main Street” might have been used as coal bins due to the presence of coal on the floor, or roll bins for deliveries and that some of these rooms connect to each other for ease of servicing (Turdo 2003:29-31). In some cases, the

same is true in Missoula, but these explanations do not completely address the extent of sidewalk voids in Missoula or the documented existence of businesses in sidewalk spaces. Nevertheless, the similarity of Nazareth's and Missoula's underground landscapes is noteworthy, especially when considering these features within the context of urban ecosystem development.

Chapter 3: Methods

This chapter provides the research design and implementation of that design to integrate archival and archaeological evidence with oral history in order to provide a systematic and fact-based thesis on Missoula's historic underground. The data from this thesis will be interpreted by drawing on theoretical frameworks that address spatial patterning, cultural landscapes, identity, and collective memory to test a hypothesis regarding the presence of a Chinese ethnic signature in the archaeological record related to the underground.

3.1 Methodology and Research Design

The basic methodology used for this project is a correlational case study model. Correlational research is non-experimental and seeks to understand relationships between variables, which, in this case means between the eight properties that were surveyed in the Missoula downtown historic district. Case studies were conducted for each of those eight properties so that it would be possible to compare those properties using empirical methods and answer the theoretical research questions to test the hypothesis (McBurney and White 2007). Urban archaeology is challenging in many ways, “demanding application of creative method and theory” (Staski 2008:5) for collecting data and answering research questions. Urban archaeology is well-situated to study social group interactions. In the city, different social group, as well as ethnic group interaction is very intensive, which is one of the reasons that it is well-situated for this study's premise that “ethnic group-specific behavioral, cultural, and material patterns” should be observable , visible as is “often the case” in urban archaeological contexts (Staski 2008:8).

Each downtown Missoula property was different from another, so the primary objective for data collection and analysis was to conduct a qualitative analysis of comparable data from each of the examined properties. Seeking themes to interpret from the data was preferred because consistent quantitative data was not possible to collect. This was also such a public and community project and it was crucial not to force an archaeological hierarchy -- but instead to foster an environment of collaboration to guide interpretations about general patterns associated with Missoulians' historic (and present) uses of their underground urban landscapes (Mrozowski 2008:135–136).

Because it was not possible within the scope of this project to survey the entire downtown area, a representative sample of eight sites were used based on location and building history. All of the sites were chosen for their early existence in Missoula and because of their location at the center of town. Three sites were specifically chosen because of their supposed connection to Chinese business owners. One site, the Missoula Mercantile, was chosen because at that time it was the center of Missoula life, business and industry and much of the city infrastructure originated from there.

3.1.1 Project Stages

The stages of the project were not, in the beginning, set up to work out the way they did. This project in Phase 1 started with a simple request from the Missoula Historic Preservation Office. During the initial phase, it was planned that a 14-week project in the fall of 2012 would provide a good idea about many of the mysteries of the underground by the time it was complete. After the first full day in the field, it was determined that the whole downtown would be too much and that focusing on the main historic thoroughfare – Front Street – would be the best course of action. After another day in the field, it was

realized that the class would need to be divided into three groups and each group would take a property; one group managed to do two adjacent properties. Thus, our first survey provided data from four Front Street properties underground spaces by the winter of 2012-2013.

At the completion of Phase 1, each group produced a report about their property including a historical overview, methods used, data analysis, and recommendations for future work. The UM group also observed that the Downtown Missoula National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination paperwork and the site history records on file with the State Historic Preservation Office require updating. This research and fieldwork was able to serve this purpose as well, as project participants were tasked with completing additional historical information for the NRHP files for these properties. Much of the archival research and casual field exploration of other potential sites continued through the following spring of 2013.

Phase 2 involved a three-week field school during the summer of 2013 that was designed to build on the existing project. The field school ran every day for a three-week period in June, 2013. For this phase, student crews were divided into three groups, each examining three properties. Much of the work conducted paralleled what had been done in Phase 1 with a few differences. Each of the students in the field school was expected to generate a plan map of the basement in which they were working and recording of archaeological features took a much more prominent place in the survey process, however separate reports from each crew were not written.

The third phase was conducted from September – December of 2013, with another archaeological survey class participating in the Missoula Historic Underground

Project's ad hoc "learning lab." The same basic procedures of recording and mapping, and archival research were followed as in the summer 2013 field school. This only involved one large property so the work was divided among three groups, each of whom documented sections of the large property.

Phase 4 was primarily additional research and lab work required after Phase 3, and analysis. This final phase, conducted from January – August, 2014 involved data analysis and artifact cataloguing. Artifact cataloguing was carried out in the Dixon Historical Archaeology Lab at the University of Montana. Artifacts from Phase 3 were cleaned, placed into archival quality bags, tagged with pertinent information for date collected, material type, object description and provenience. Permanent curation has yet to be determined. The property from which the artifacts were collected is privately owned and the owners will decide whether they want to keep the artifacts. If not, they will be curated in the University of Montana's Anthropological Curation Facility (UMACF).

3.1.2 Community-Based Archaeology

There were a number of people involved in this study and they represent a variety of different groups. For oral history interviews, subjects were generally individuals who have or had a connection to each property being researched or the downtown historic district in general. These could be people who owned, worked at, or frequented a business or someone involved in daily operations downtown (e.g. a former store clerk or the ex-chief of police). Subjects were not actively recruited for this project by flyers, advertisements, or any other means. Rather, the project started with public education events where calls were made for information about Missoula's underground history. Within a month of the start of the project, the public was invited to be an integral part of

the exploration. A local newspaper article about the project invited the local community to share any stories, photos, and items they might have in regards to the “underground.”

A public event was also held downtown in which people were given a chance to explore one of the most historic buildings in Missoula, the Missoula Mercantile. It occurred a few months into the project and it was possible at that time to share the initial findings. This was the first of multiple public events that were held not only for creating public awareness and obtaining public support, but to encourage education about the underground other than the Chinese lore with which most were familiar. It also served to improve the quality of the archaeology being conducted by involving the public (Malloy 2003:x–xi). See Figures 3.1 and 3.2.



Figure 3.1. First public event to introduce the Missoula Historic Underground Project held at the Missoula Mercantile on March 1, 2013. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

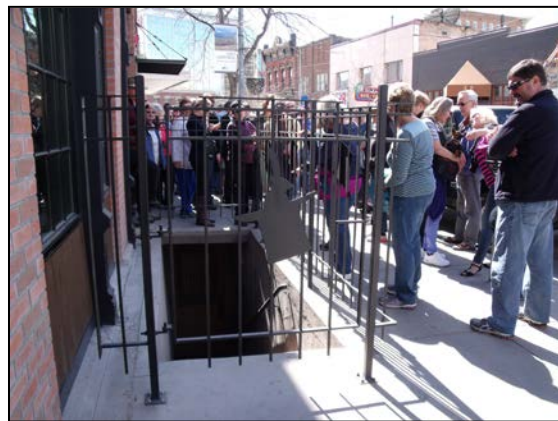


Figure 3.2. Public viewing the sidewalk void entrance at the Top Hat Lounge during the “Historic Downtown Missoula and Underground” walking tour during Historic Preservation Month. Photo by Irene Hesse, 2013

The public was considered to be participants from the very beginning. Being in the middle of the downtown, urban Missoula area, the project was highly visible to the public and high-profile. It did produce, in very few cases, public relations challenges. “Daily, urban archaeologists must confront...puzzlement, annoyance, or resentment” (Staski 2008:6). The reactions from the public were generally welcoming and

enthusiastic, with members of the community engaging in the project with great interest. Without the public support of this project, especially the downtown business community, much of the data presented in this thesis would not have been discovered.

Approximately 50 students have been involved in the project, including those from two different University of Montana Archaeological Survey classes and one summer urban archaeology and preservation field school, as well as student volunteers. These classes included teaching assistants and instructors. The project was always meant to be an educational experience for students seeking to learn more about the role of cultural heritage in sustainable urban planning. As part of this training, the students manned a public archaeology/project table on the street to address questions about the underground study (Figure 3.3). They took turns practicing public archaeology by interpreting and presenting project updates to visitors.



Figure 3.3. Students in the University of Montana Urban Archaeology Field School spent some of their time educating the public and the underground project, urban archaeology, and historic preservation. Photo by Nikki Manning, 2013.

3.2 Data Collection and Analysis Procedures

Following the research design, there were three basic components to the data collection: 1) archival research, 2) oral history, and 3) archaeological survey. Archival research was primarily conducted at the University of Montana Mansfield Library's K.

Ross Toole Archives and Special Collections, which holds most of the pertinent city and county records relevant to this project. We also conducted a records search in the city surveyor's office for Missoula. Oral histories were conducted with a number of Missoula residents and business owners. Archaeological survey involved mapping of underground spaces, feature recording, photodocumentation, and at two sites, artifact collection.

3.2.1 Archival Research

For archival research, an inventory spreadsheet was used to systematically collect information, including what the item was, its pertinence to the study, and detailed source information for citation and for being able to relocate it at a later date. See Appendix 2.1 for example of archive research spreadsheet. Searching the University of Montana Mansfield library's digital finding aid was used to identify pertinent collections. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and the Basement Encroachment and Sidewalk Obstruction Study for the Missoula Central Business District (Sullivan Associates 1981) were referred to constantly for understanding a building's footprint, changes, use, whether or not there was a sidewalk void (intact or not), and how it fit into the building footprint and overall underground infrastructure.

One of the most frustrating limitations involved the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Inaccuracies and omissions based on the cartographer point of view made it difficult to make certain conclusions with certainty. Other issues such as map style changes over time, illegibility, and scale variation affecting spatial accuracy are all general issues as discussed by Valentino (2009:40–41) in an article regarding usefulness and cautions for maps in understanding a site's history. All four of these points presented limitations during archival research, survey and interpretation of the Missoula Historic Underground.

During Phase 1 of the study students primarily made their own choices for what to research in the Archives. At this early stage it was still unclear where it was necessary to focus effort. In subsequent student excursions to the K. Ross Toole Archives, specific collections were chosen ahead of time based on previous research conducted previously. Students were assigned specific collections, and inventory sheets were used to record findings. See Appendix 3 for a list of specific Mansfield Archives examined.

For the archival research analysis, the text was not so much analyzed as it was mined for data about building histories and city infrastructure (tunnels, sidewalk voids, construction, business ownership, etc.) We also searched for specific notations about the Chinese, social and ethnic group or personal interactions, conflict, and informal social control in city documents, personal collections, and local newspapers. While this phase was specifically geared toward collecting historical information, there was, however, an effort to be creative in the interpretation of documents, not creative as in making things up, but to use documents that were created for one reason to answer questions for this study. For example, the purpose of the Basement Encroachment and Sidewalk Obstruction Study (Sullivan Associates 1981) was to check the structural integrity and security of the sidewalk voids in the downtown area and make suggestions for improvement. For this project, it was used for pinpointing where those sidewalk voids are or used to be, exact dimensions and other pertinent information about their construction.

3.2.2 Oral History

When oral histories were conducted in person, as opposed to a phone interview, the interview was recorded using audio recording equipment. The Institutional Review Board (IRB) at the University of Montana required an application be completed for the

Protection of Human Subjects in Research. Part of this application required the creation of informed consent forms for subjects who were to be interviewed, not only consenting to being interviewed but also for consent to be recorded. The application required taking and passing the Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (CITI) for Social and Behavioral Research course. See Appendix 4 for the informed consent used and approved by the IRB.

A non-probability sampling technique (snowball sampling) was used in which some subjects recruited or referred other subjects that they knew. Current business owners were consulted about their buildings but none did a formal interview. Narrative analysis was used to examine the data from oral histories. Stories were collected and then analyzed for themes, consistencies or inconsistencies, and origins of stories that they told or heard. For example, if a subject mentioned that the Chinese built the tunnels, a follow-up question was always asked as to why they thought that. The most important component of this effort was to observe themes in the interviews; keywords or any other strict quantitative method of analysis were not used.

3.2.3 Archaeological Survey

The archaeological survey had two parts: 1) the survey and the documentation (mapping) of historic features and 2) the artifact collection. The survey data were analyzed for similarities in design and construction of the buildings, as well as, the three Fs: fabric, form, and function - - when possible Morriss (2000:14).

For mapping, measurements were taken and drawings produced according to Historic American Building Survey (HABS) guidelines. Measurements were taken using an English/Metric cloth tape measure despite the HABS guidelines to use metal; the cloth

tapes were among our field archaeologist's toolkits and at times much more functional for the spaces in which we were working. Each space mapped was also compared with other city documentation to determine if they connected to or created any underground network.

Feature Inventory Sheets and Feature Logs (See Appendices 2.2 and 2.3) were used to record archaeological and architectural features at each property. Recording of the property also included photodocumentation of the overall property, as well as of archaeological and architectural features. These features were also recorded on the maps. Recorded features were analyzed the same way to look for similarities and differences in design and construction.

At one property, MacKenzie River Pizza (24MO1113), a small-scale cleanup excavation was performed where the crew screened (1/8" mesh) some deposits from one of the properties and produced a profile and a plan map for the small space in which the excavation occurred. At another site, the Missoula Mercantile/Garden City Drug (24MO0342 and 24MO0348 respectively), a surface collection was conducted. In this case, the room was first measured and divided into ten 3x3 meter units. The odd rectangular shape of the room and segmented west wall caused by a large doorway required additional units outside the primary gridded area. These were gridded as 2x2 meter units, with some variation in the size of some of the quadrants to accommodate the shape of the room. Artifacts were measured and mapped on the surface inventory to document provenience and then collected into brown paper bags. Bags were labeled with site number, date, unit number, and the names of those collecting. Artifacts were processed following established lab techniques and protocols for cleaning and identifying

the material. Appendix 2.4 provides an example of the inventory form used for surface mapping.

The artifact collection and analysis were not a major component of this study for two reasons. First, the artifacts recovered from the small scale clean-up excavation at 24MO1113 (MacKenzie River Pizza) were determined to be quite modern, likely part of the debris used for fill of the sidewalk void after the 1981 sidewalk and void study (Sullivan Associates 1981:C4). Second, the artifacts collected at 24MO0342 (Missoula Mercantile) and 24MO0348 (Garden City Drug) were not necessarily expected to produce any information to answer the specific research questions of this study due to the nature of objects found and the use of that space as the liquor and tobacco department of the Mercantile. They were, however, treated as a possible source of data and not counted out completely. As a study of historical landscape the project was designed to include as many methodological approaches as possible, including artifact collection (cf. Delle 1999:137). The artifact collection was also carried out as part of an educational experience for the archaeological survey class.

Overall, a qualitative comparison analysis was determined to be the best way to analyze the interdisciplinary data we had discovered about each of the eight different sites/case studies examined for the thesis. Each case study was tested against the hypothesis that if the Chinese lived, worked, and spent a lot of time underground, then there should be a visible ethnic signature.

3.3 Ethics and Limitations

Historical archaeologists study, interpret and preserve archaeological sites, artifacts and documents from or related to literate societies over the past 600 years for the benefit of present and future peoples. In conducting archaeology, individuals incur certain obligations to the archaeological record, colleagues,

employers and the public. These obligations are integral to professionalism (Society for Historical Archaeology 2003).

The above is taken from the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) Ethics Statement.

There were a few ethical considerations to address during this project, especially during the fieldwork. SHA ethical principle 4 states, “Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty in their professional activities to respect the dignity and human rights of others” (Society for Historical Archaeology 2003). The focus of the study was technically a thing and a place (the underground), but it was crucial when doing oral history interviews to keep in mind that many of the subjects, descendants of Missoula founders and original residents, were talking about personal recollections and their families. It was important to keep the balance between validity checks and respect of the subjects and their memories. Along the same lines, it was not possible to interview the descendants of any Chinese families who once lived in Missoula since the descendant community appears to have left the community by/during the mid-20th century.

Considering the research questions being addressed having so much to do with the Chinese population in Missoula from 1870 – 1920, this was a significant limitation that had to be kept in mind at all times.

Because the Missoula historic underground is laced with such mystery and lore, it was important to perform constant validity tests against reading more into something that was not there or that was an embellishment (Bernard 2011:339). With the archaeological survey, it was also necessary to guard against embellishment or imagination. No doubt, some people on the project wanted to find an intact opium den or for that matter, an opium pipe. Even if in the case of finding an artifact, or archeological evidence of these, it would have been necessary to rein in the immediate reaction to equate it with Chinese

use, namely because the Chinese were not the only ones using opium (see Ahmad 2007). Additionally, it was an important step while conducting oral history interviews to look for consistencies within stories and also to conduct interviews in a way that could reveal themes and ideas about pertinent sites and dates (Mullins and Warner 2008).

“A primary ethical obligation shared by anthropologists is to do no harm. It is imperative that, before any anthropological work be undertaken — in communities...each researcher think through the possible ways that the research might cause harm” (American Anthropological Association 2012). This field work was being carried out in actual places of business with the exception of one site. As Edward Staski points out, in most urban archaeology projects a project can cost non-archaeologists in the community time and money (Staski 2008:6). Over the course of this project, no businesses lost money or had inconvenienced customers since the work took place in basements. Our crews were trained to be courteous of the need for businesses to remain undisrupted; we cultivated a culture of awareness of any time being taken from the owner, and maintained a professional and respectful fieldwork environment.

Chapter 4: Results and Analysis

This chapter presents the results and analysis of the research conducted from September, 2012 through August, 2014. Since the eight properties were surveyed in stages, the results are presented in that format with each property being discussed separately. Each section will explore the historical background and oral history for each property, along with the results of the archaeological survey, including maps and feature documentation. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, the city steam tunnel map, and the Basement Encroachment/Sidewalk Obstruction Study (Sullivan Associates 1981) (hereafter in this document referred to as the Sullivan sidewalk report) will illustrate how each property fits into the underground infrastructure. In two locales where artifacts were collected, insights from this archaeological data are included.

Various forms of historical documentation, archival materials, newspapers, maps and oral histories have been used to pinpoint potential location(s) of specific Chinese use of Missoula's underground spaces. While these are all perfectly fine methods for a starting point of inquiry, they do not provide the entire picture, specifically that of every day life. In the interest of attaining multiple lines of evidence, archaeology can give insight into the relatively under-documented lives of Chinese and Chinese-American citizens in the American West (Greenwood 1996:41).

What has been attempted here is a historical geography, not of a Chinatown, but of a physical underground infrastructure. Historical documentation makes that challenging. For instance, as is true in many new urban landscapes, the city grows and is developed and addresses change. This makes tracking of city records, deeds, and property ownership as well as business or residential locations difficult to follow. Maps change,

too. What does not change, unless a structure is massively altered or completely destroyed, is the physical location. Addresses change, businesses and people come and go, but the physical underground associated with a place does not.

For each site, specific attention was given to the construction and property history, business type, features (architectural and archaeological), sidewalk voids, and tunnel access possibilities. These are compared and discussed here in terms of the oral history and local lore. Also when possible, the data will be compared and contrasted with some of the literature regarding similar known cases.

At this point it is prudent to revisit the objectives and hypothesis for this project. A good deal of the oral history conducted during this thesis research suggests the Missoula Chinese population spent most of their time in underground spaces. It is told that in the underground they lived, operated businesses, and engaged in other less reputable activities such as opium smoking and prostitution. The hypothesis states that if this was indeed the case, there should be an archaeological signature recognizable as distinctly Chinese, or even suggestively Chinese. Alternatively, if there is no data to support this hypothesis, then the discussion should turn toward exploring why this signature is non-existent or not as prominent as expected.

Before embarking on the analysis of all sites, it is important to understand what is meant in terms of this study as an archaeological signature of a “Chinese” underground. There have been many opinions and debates in anthropology about identity, ethnicity, race, and the ability or lack thereof for finding these in the archaeological record (Orser 2004:251). Charles Orser (2004) goes on to explain that researchers worked with the concept of “ethnic markers” for a time before also realizing that “easy interpretations rest

too strongly on ethnic stereotypes” (Orser 2004:252). The aim of this project is to not let this happen in the search for an archaeological signature which endorses much of the lore in Missoula.

Artifacts and artifact distribution can sometimes be a marker or group identity after quantitative analysis of style and functionality (Dickens 1982:12). Except, keep in mind that for purposes of this landscape study, the properties represent the artifacts being used for analysis, not necessarily the material found within them. From an archaeological perspective, the methods may be slightly different than excavation or analysis of artifacts; rather the goal in terms of a property or structure is still to “understand the changes to its fabric, form and function over time” (Morris 2000:155).

All of the properties in this study either have National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) designation or are contributing properties to the Missoula Downtown Historic District; therefore they have a Smithsonian Trinomial site number. This information is shown in Figure 4.1 and at the heading for each site. For ease of reference throughout the rest of this chapter, they will be referred to with their current property name as shown in the table below.

Property Name	Address	Site Number
Hammond Arcade	101 S. Higgins	24MO0346
Top Hat Bar	130 W. Front	24MO1111
MacKenzie River Pizza	137 W. Front	24MO1113
Montgomery Distillery	129 W. Front	24MO1110
Riverside Café	245-247 W. Front	24MO1119
Piece of Mind	123 W. Main	24MO1207
LaFlesch Building	119 W. Main	24MO1206
Missoula Mercantile/Garden City Drug	114/118 N. Higgins	24MO0342/24MO0348

Figure 4.1. Table of current property names, addresses, and Smithsonian site numbers for the eight properties investigated during this thesis.

4.1 Hammond Arcade (24MO0346)



Figure 4.2. The Hammond Arcade is located at 101 South Higgins Avenue, the southwest corner of the Higgins Avenue and West Front Street intersection. Photo: Mark Gibbons, Jr., 2012.

The Hammond Arcade has an Art Deco architectural style and is a concrete and brick structure with two floors, one above ground on the north side of the building and one below ground on the south side. This gives the south side of the building the appearance of being ground level because it is directly accessible from the parking area adjacent to the south elevation of the structure. As one moves north into the building, it becomes underground space as the building cuts into the slope toward West Front Street.

4.1.1 Historical Background

The current building that sits on this lot was constructed in 1934 after the original Hammond Building, constructed between 1888-1890, was destroyed by fire. The original was a brick and granite castle-like four-story structure (Figure 4.3). The primary tenant in the building for many years was the Missoula Drug Company, owned by Sid J. Coffee.

Missoula Drug occupied the largest space in the northeast corner of the building and was the one of the few sources of competition for the massively successful Missoula Mercantile across the street to the northeast. This is ironic considering both buildings were built by A.B. Hammond, owner of the Mercantile.



Figure 4.3. The Hammond Block, circa 1900. Photo courtesy of Preserve Historic Missoula.

From the very beginning and into the present, the Hammond Building/Arcade has always been a mixed use building. The earliest Polk City Directory for Missoula that was available lists a painter, saloons, a tailor and furnished rooms in addition to the drug store (R.L. Polk and Company 1903). Except for the Missoula Drug Company, which occupied the same prominent space for over 70 years, businesses and tenants of the furnished rooms would come and go. Since this thesis covers the time period from 1870 – 1920, the main focus is on the original Hammond Building. Starting in 1905 it says that J.W. Kennedy, a plumber, was located in the basement. In 1913, the name changes to H.A. Burke, also a plumber and then changes back to J.W. Kennedy in 1926. No other business is mentioned as operating out of the basement of the Hammond Building.

The Hammond Building first appears on the 1890 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map as a building still under construction, yet already housing five saloons. It covered two lots facing Higgins Avenue and three facing West Front Street (Figure 4.4). The building had four floors, a basement, and a sub-basement except for the lot on the west end which appeared to be a separate building yet still part of the Hammond Building complex. This part was three floors with a basement and a sub-basement. In the rear of the three story building were beer cellars for the Missoula Brewery situated to the south of the Hammond. The following year the building was clearly named and delineated on the 1891 Sanborn (Figure 4.5). Much of the first floor was vacant except for a millinery shop and one saloon. The second, third, and fourth floors were used as office space. See Figure 4.5.

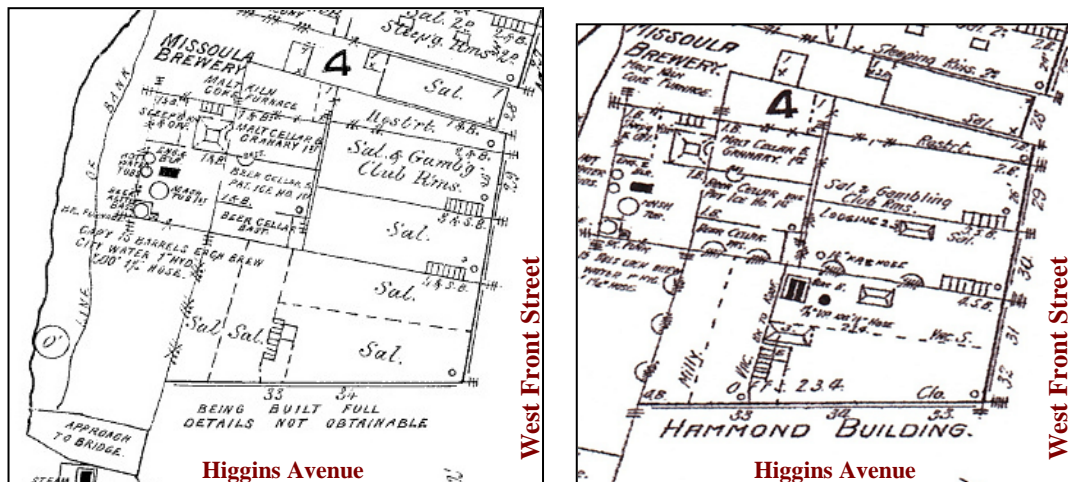


Figure 4.4 (Left). 1890 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for the not quite finished Hammond Block. Figure 4.5 (Right). 1891 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map in which Hammond Block appears for the first time.

By, 1902, the saloon was gone; offices were on the second floor, leaving the third and fourth as lodging. Missoula Drug Company was now the primary tenant in the northeast corner. The Sanborn indicates that the Missoula Brewery was gone by then, labeling the area as “Ruins of Brewery” (Figure 4.6). The “annex” was added by the 1912

Sanborn, taking three more lots to the south facing Higgins Avenue. The plumbing store is shown in the basement (Figure 4.7).

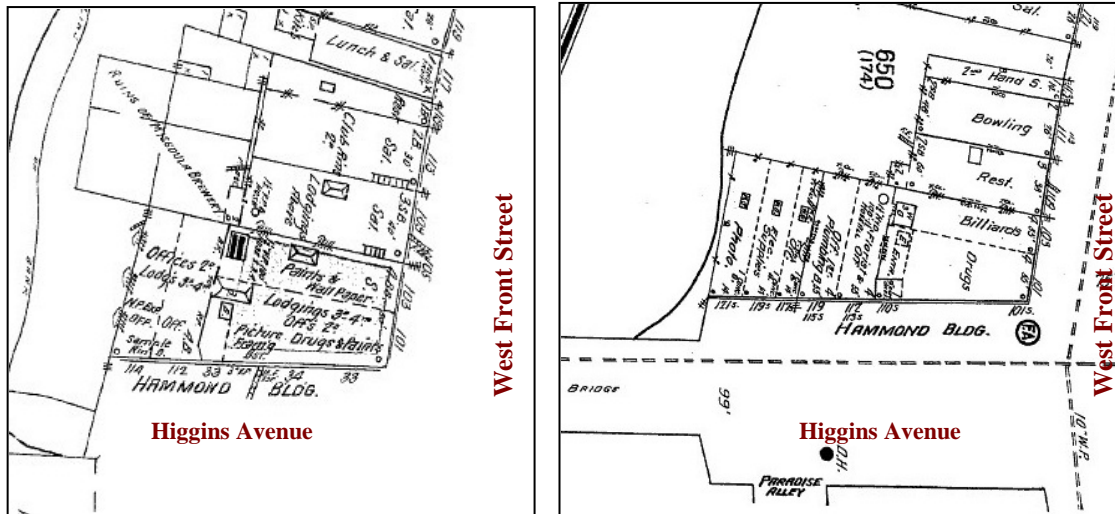


Figure 4.6 (Left). 1902 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of the Hammond Building.
Figure 4.7 (Right). 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of the Hammond Building.

4.1.2 Archaeological Survey

The Sullivan sidewalk report for the Hammond Building is full of information about the sidewalk void that borders the building on the north (Front Street) and the east (Higgins Avenue). The Front Street length is 71 feet 10 inches and the Higgins Avenue length is 128 feet. In 1981 when the report was completed, all of the void space was still open even though all of the street access had been concreted closed and stair access removed. Sections of the void have been completely in-filled now. The 1981 sidewalk report shows nine separate openings, seven of which are now sealed with concrete, from the sidewalk voids into the building's basement. These are better explained with the basement map (Figure 4.8). There are six walls to partition the sidewalk void into separate units. The unit adjacent to the Missoula Drug Company contains a brick arched doorway in the middle. Interestingly, these walls in the voids line up with divisions and support walls of the building above ground. Even though these are under the sidewalk,

they appear to be structural extensions of the building (Sullivan Associates 1981:D10–12,D37). Considering the foundation of the original building appears to have been re-used in 1934 construction they are likely remnants of the 1888-1890 building.

The Hammond Building had an entrance for steam tunnel access but it was recently sealed and is no longer accessible. The steam tunnel access is located in the Higgins Avenue facing wall of one of the still intact voids. Being basically situated across the street from the steam plant, this tunnel is one of the larger steam conduits allowing for a channel that supported the high pressure created by the plant to convey water and steam. Although it was not able to be recorded as a feature, it measures approximately 6 feet in height and 4 feet wide. There are still steam pipes in the tunnel which once ran east/west into the building from the main steam tunnel under Higgins Avenue which runs north/south. There was another branch from the main stem tunnel under West Front Street with three pipes connecting to the Hammond Building – one into each section of the building.

There were a few challenges to mapping the Hammond Building's massive basement space. For example, much of the space is still used as storage for a large and busy restaurant. Other parts of this basement included locked storage for other tenants. For these reasons it was not possible at the time to make a plan map of the entire space. An extremely helpful document was provided by the current caretaker, John Coffee, a grandson of Sid Coffee. This document was an engineering and architectural plan of the basement from 1933 and was part of the reconstruction plans after the fire. Even though the building was completely destroyed in the fire, the foundation and basement virtually

remained intact. The architectural drawing was used as a base for mapping the important features (Figure 4.8).

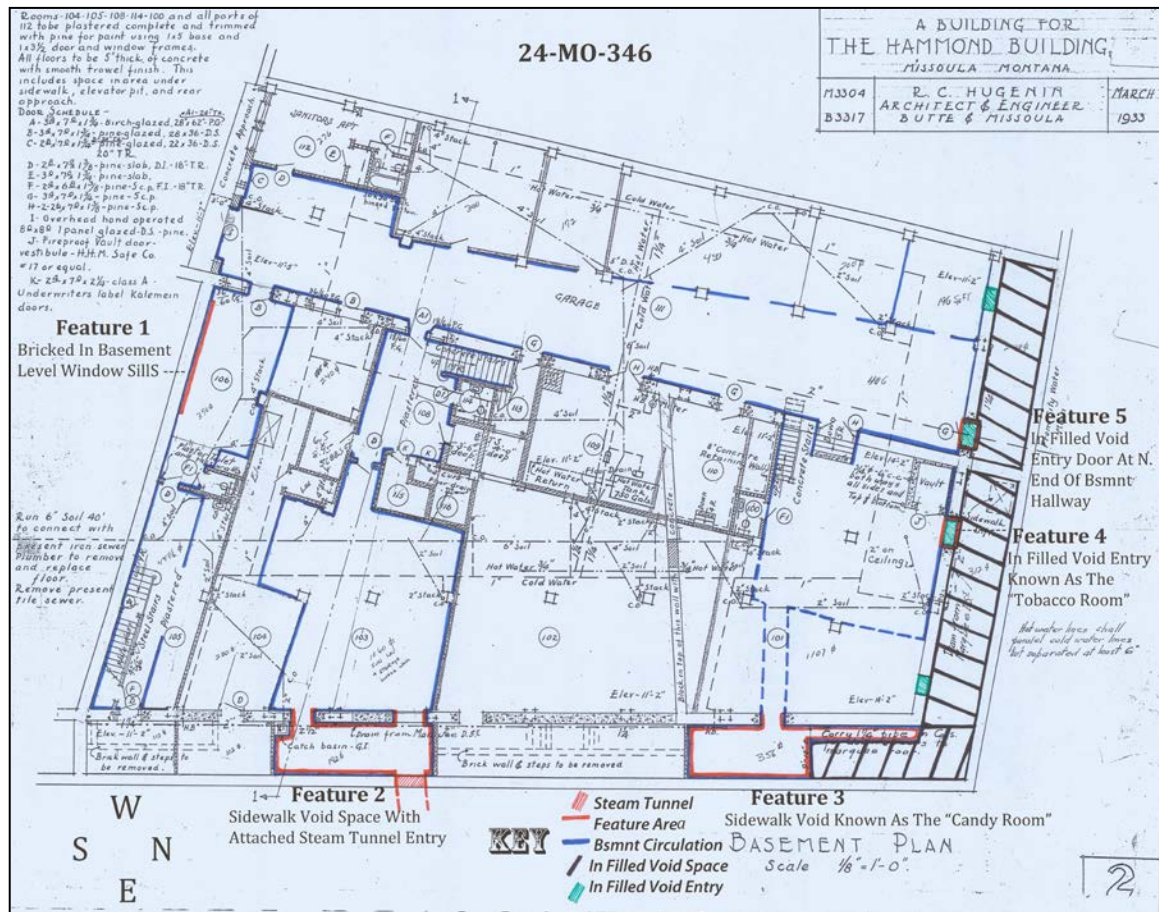


Figure 4.8. Feature map using existing Hammond Building engineering plans provided by John Coffee. Map by Mark Gibbons, Jr., 2012

Feature 1 consisted of the five bricked-in windows in the south wall of the original building which now is a shared wall for the building next door (Figure 4.9). Prior to the addition of the neighboring building and re-direction of the Clark Fork River, the river once ran just behind the south wall of the building. These windows would have overlooked the river. Features 2 and 3 are both east facing (Higgins Avenue). Feature 2 shows the sidewalk void that provides access to the steam tunnel which was unable to be thoroughly recorded. Feature 3 was once the "Candy Room" for the Missoula Drug Company (Figure 4.10). The current business which occupies the building uses the void

as storage space. An original door still exists and a label with “Candy Room” adheres to the door frame above the entrance. Feature 4 is a double door which once led to a sidewalk void on the north side of the building (Front Street) that is now in-filled. The void was used as a place for stamping the tax onto tobacco products and storing grain alcohol. There was also once an elevator lift in this void to the street above for delivery of goods (John Coffee, 2012, pers. comm.). The label “Tobacco Room” adheres to the door frame above. Feature 5 also faces north and is located to the west of Feature 4. It is a concrete sealed doorway to another area of the Front Street sidewalk void (Figure 4.11). Unused steam pipes can be seen protruding from the concrete.



Figure 4.9. Hammond Arcade Feature 1 is a grouping of windows which face south and once overlooked the river. Photo by Reina Sherman, 2012



Figure 4.10. Hammond Arcade Feature 3 – a door leading to the sidewalk void which used to be the Missoula Drug Company’s “Candy Room.” Photo by Mark Gibbons, Jr., 2012



Figure 4.11. Feature 5 is a now sealed doorway that leads to the West Front Street sidewalk void for the Hammond Arcade. Some of the void has been filled as well. Photo by Nikki Manning, 2012

Detailed feature forms for the Hammond Arcade, with more photos, can be found in Appendix 5.1.

Of all the properties studied for this project, the underground spaces in the Hammond Arcade building appear to have been created and used for public utility, storage, and business preparations for the Missoula Drug Company on the upper floor. Although, it cannot be stated with 100% certainty since it is no longer possible to see the voids which had to be filled for structural purposes. The sections of the sidewalk void that remain open are still used for these same purposes today.

4.1.3 Analysis

The Hammond Building/Arcade was designed (1888-1890) from the beginning to be a mixed-use building. Following the fire which destroyed the four-story structure, the new construction (1934), a bit smaller, has served the same purpose. In terms of underground space, our fieldwork concluded that the basement, sidewalk voids, and

tunnel access points appear to have been created and used for public utility, storage, and business operations, primarily for the largest and longest tenant, the Missoula Drug Company.

The basement had space for a plumber's business and provided storage for the Missoula Drug Company. The sidewalk voids not only provided access for deliveries to the building and presumably the drug store, but steam tunnel access in at least two places. The Hammond Building/Arcade utilized all three types of underground features (i.e. "units of analysis") for this project, none of which appear to have any connection with the Missoula Chinese community.

4.2 The Top Hat (24MO1111)



Figure 4.12. The Top Hat Bar located at 130 West Front Street. Photo by Kelly Dixon, 2012

The Top Hat is a bar and restaurant, known for its live music shows, movie nights, and "Family Friendly Fun Night" with programming geared toward the kids. The

Top Hat has recently undergone major renovations to add the kitchen in the basement and rear section of the building. Much of the interior changed extensively during the renovation. The research for this project was conducted just before and at the very beginning of these renovations, making it possible to compile significant historical information from this property before the changes forever altered the historical fabric of the building's basement.

4.2.1 Historical Background

According to the earliest Polk Directory data, this property was a saloon or bar from 1903-1917. There are a few years missing of the Polk Directory for Missoula, but in 1925, during the Prohibition Era, the building housed an auto supply shop. The earliest Sanborn maps for Missoula corroborate the Polk Directory information and confirm that by 1921 the space was, indeed, an auto shop. In the years following, the building also housed the Davenport Rooms and the KGVO radio broadcasting station where radio personality Paul Harvey reportedly made his first radio broadcast (Missoula Office of Planning and Grants 2005). In 1956, the Top Hat moved in and although ownership has changed hands over the years, this drinking establishment has remained in business for over half a century. The 1891 Sanborn indicates the building was a one-story structure and the 1893 Sanborn indicates it grew to two stories (Figures 4.13 and 4.14). In 1893, there were also additions on the east and west sides of the building, incorporating what were two separate businesses in 1891 and an interior wall splitting the building in two. The second floor was not yet complete.

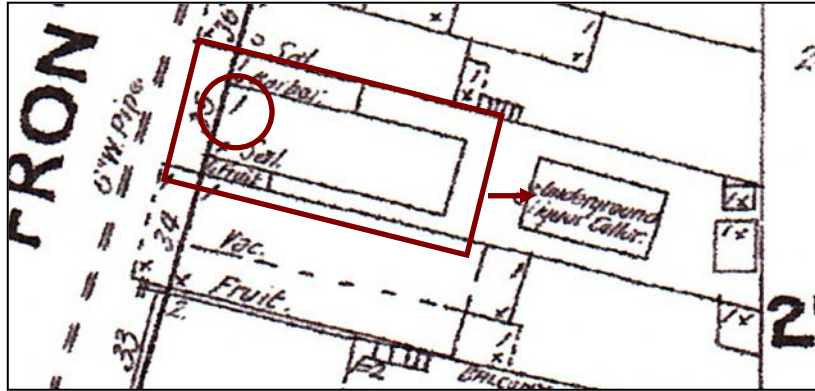


Figure 4.13. 1891 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing one story and an underground liquor cellar in rear. This cellar which first appears in 1884 is gone, or no longer mentioned, by 1893.



Figure 4.14. 1893 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map now showing the unfinished second story addition and an empty space where the underground liquor cellar had been noted earlier.

In 1893, the west half of the building was vacant with the “pawn broker to vacate soon” from the east side. After that, the cellar ceased to be mentioned and presumably disappeared from historical records. Whether this was due to reconstruction or new construction or both is unknown. Either way, it is believed that the original 1879 stone rubble masonry foundation/basement of the building’s central core remained intact until the 2013 renovations, resembling many of the other basement walls observed in downtown Missoula that date to that time.

4.2.2 Archaeological Survey

At the time that mapping began in this basement space, the Top Hat had just experienced a transfer of ownership. Until November of 2012 the basement area was

divided into separate sections (Figure 4.15). It was primarily used for storage, but at the north end of the basement (closest to the stair access from the bar upstairs), there was a “green room” area for bands playing at the venue. There was a full wall of wooden cabinets in another room adjacent to the band “green room” and a triple-basin stainless steel sink. Moving south across the basement floor plan, along the west wall was a finished bathroom with a cold storage locker covered with plywood on the inside in the center of the room. The southern portion of the basement was used for storage, and the west wall in this area was a stone rubble masonry wall behind corkboard and a long workbench. These were all elements that had been added to the basement in approximately the past 25 years. Looking south, however, was a rubble archway original to the foundation of the building. Through this archway was the sidewalk void for the property, representing the southernmost part of the building’s basement floor plan (Figure 4.15). To the west of the archway, inside the void, a door accessed a set of stairs leading up to the street. To the east of the archway was another small room, in the void containing mechanical equipment. This sidewalk void was more unusual than all of the others; although the sidewalk void existed in 1981 when the Sullivan sidewalk report was conducted, there is no stairway entrance shown on the drawing or referenced in the report (Sullivan Associates 1981:C5, D40). The report does say there used to be a stairway that was removed. Sometime after 1981, the sidewalk void entrance from the street was restored.

The feature documentation was confined to those features that were known to be original to the building with the exception of one. During the first visit to the property, Nicole Garr, the daughter of the previous owner (deceased), revealed a small metal

encasement in the concrete floor. She said that her dad told her that there was a floor latch in this encasement (i.e. small “trap door”) that once opened a hidden door in the north wall during Prohibition (Nicole Garr, 2012, pers. comm.). The door, she said, was now covered by drywall. Even though the investigations were unable to confirm this, the encasement was recorded as Feature 1. The latch was no longer inside the encasement, and electricians confirmed at a later time that the encasement did not appear to be connected to anything under the floor. Thus, our investigations were to confirm whether the latch actually opened a secret door. Feature 2 was the arched stone doorway between the basement and the sidewalk void. There are remnants of wooden pegs embedded in the stone on both sides of the doorway that appear to be either remnants of a wooden door over the archway or possibly support pegs for when the archway was constructed. The sidewalk void itself, constructed of stone rubble masonry, was documented as Feature 3. In the southeast corner of the void was a Pomona turbine pump located directly below a manhole in the sidewalk above. The detailed feature forms with additional photos can be found in Appendix 5.2.

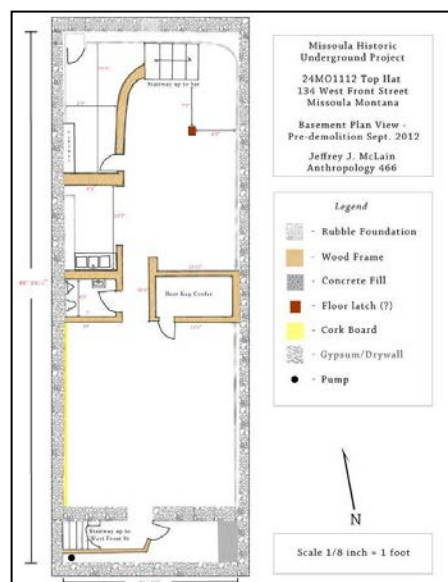


Figure 4.15. Plan map of the Top Hat Basement and Sidewalk Void. Map by Jeff McLain, 2012

Soon after the mapping and feature recording work were completed, demolition began for renovations to modernize the basement and to add a kitchen. Demolition of the drywall at the north wall failed to uncover the suspected Prohibition-era door that would have been operated by the floor latch. It did however uncover a door under the stairs (Figure 4.16), approximately dead center in the basement's north-facing wall which measured 26' 10" (8m 10cm). This was a wooden door with sheet metal attached to the other side. It also swung outward so it was not opened until the earth on the other side was excavated (Figure 4.17). Due to the construction we were not able to record this door as a feature but the location of it on the wall inside was noted on the basement plan map. It is still undetermined whether the floor latch ever operated this door in any way. The recent modifications to the building removed all opportunities to further investigate this.

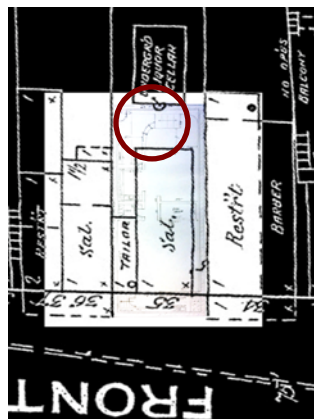


Figure 4.16. Door found under the stairs during basement demolition. Photo by Jeff McLain, 2012



Figure 4.17. Exterior of same door found during excavation in the rear of the building. Photo by Nikki Manning, 2012

The mapping of this basement and the discovery of the wooden door completely justified the significance of documenting basement spaces in the downtown Missoula historic district. When the plan map of the Top Hat basement was overlaid with the 1888 and 1891 Sanborn maps, the location of the wooden door discovered during demolition clearly lines up with the door of the “underground liquor cellar” noted on the Sanborn maps (Figure 4.18). When the dirt was excavated in the rear of the building with a bulldozer to make room for a new basement of the addition, no underground room or cellar was discovered. The stratigraphy suggested that it had likely been demolished and the area filled in, possibly even by 1893 when the Sanborns cease to document this cellar. No artifact recovery was performed at this property, although during the outside ground excavation, some artifacts (Figures 4.19 and 4.20) were recovered by the construction company and given to the owner, Nick Checota. It is unknown what Mr. Checota has done with these. Nevertheless, a preliminary analysis suggests that looking at Figures 4.19 and 4.20, you could “test” the proposed ca. 1893 date of the underground cellar getting filled in by: 1) checking dates for the bottle; and 2) discussing the tar bucket’s presence and role.



**Figure 4.18. Map drawing of Top Hat basement with 1888 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map overlay
Depicting the north wall door location connection to the underground liquor cellar.
Map by Jeff McLain, 2012**



Figure 4.19. Dr. Lesure's Family Liniment, Keene, New Hampshire, bottle found during construction excavation at the Top Hat. Photo by Jada Molton, 2012



Figure 4.20. Tar Bucket, found during construction excavation at the Top Hat. Photo by Jada Molton, 2012

4.2.3 Analysis

With the exception of approximately a 10 year period as an auto garage/auto sales business during Prohibition, the main floor of the building on this property has consistently served as a public drinking establishment during its nearly 130 years of

existence. The underground spaces have been used for a variety of purposes. The basement most recently has been used for storage and a staging area for live bands. The finished bathroom, cold storage locker and workbench are suggestive of such use.

The sidewalk void is rather small compared to most of the others. It houses mechanical equipment and the turbine pump thus suggesting utility purposes again, much like parts of the Hammond sidewalk voids. The brick archway into the basement with the remnants of wood in the brick could either suggest temporary supports for the wall while the archway was built or possibly the existence at one time of a door blocking the sidewalk void from the rest of the basement.

The north doorway uncovered when renovations began, particularly the fact that it lined up perfectly with the once general merchandise and then underground liquor cellar area is an exciting architectural feature, yet given the time period of the late 1880s, underground liquor storage was not necessarily a nefarious activity. This property had no access to the steam tunnel system. The oral history about a secret Prohibition-era door and the ability for cars to enter and exit the basement while it was an auto shop during that time fuel other theories that are unfortunately outside the time period and scope of this thesis.

Much like the Hammond Building/Arcade, nothing suggests connection with the Chinese community even though the business was bordering on the “Chinatown/Red Light” district of West Front Street. The few artifacts recovered by the contractors during excavation of the back lot appear to have been associated with a blacksmith shop that was at one time located next door.

4.3 MacKenzie River Pizza Company (24MO1113)



**Figure 4.21. The MacKenzie River Pizza Company located at 137 West Front Street.
Photo from the Montana Historical and Architectural Inventory, 2005**

This property, referred to here as the MacKenzie River Pizza Company, is a one story commercial structure. The foundation is made of concrete and stone. Although the building was remodeled in 1972 it retains much of the original design and materials. This factor and the building's location make it a contributing property to the downtown historic district. The front entrance of the building faces north to the street, whereas the south (rear) side of the building faces the Clark Fork River.

4.3.1 Historical Background

This property was chosen not only because the owner was in contact early with the Missoula Historic Underground Project team about a mysterious closet in his basement office, but because early historical research showed that a Chinese restaurant

had operated at that location during the early 20th century. This was interesting for two reasons. First and foremost, given the local lore and research question for this thesis, this property had the potential to answer some specific questions about Chinese-American life and business in Missoula. Second, it was curious that this Chinese restaurant was closer to the center of the powerful downtown Missoula Front and Higgins intersection than to the Chinatown area of West Front Street that was concentrated in the next block to the west.

The earliest Sanborn record for this space (1884) shows that there was a vacant saloon at this address. While it likely was not vacant for very long given Missoula's propensity for saloons and given the relative abundance of saloons along Front Street during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, no evidence was found for what else might have been there between the 1884 (Figure 4.22 – outlined in red) and the next Sanborn map for that area in 1888. In addition, this building and a few others next to it likely burned shortly before the 1888 Sanborn was created because the Sanborn for this year shows ruins for this lot and empty lots to either side of it (Figure 4.23). This site for 24MO1113 remained vacant until 1891 when the lot was occupied by a loan office, saloon, and restaurant (Figure 4.24 – outlined in red). Generally during this time, Chinese-operated businesses were labeled as "Chinese" on Sanborn maps so it is possible that the restaurant shown this early is not the Chinese restaurant referenced above.

The first mention of a restaurant on this lot or of it being Chinese-operated is on the 1902 Sanborn map (Figure 4.25 – outlined in red), which reads "Chine Rest." The Polk Directory entry for this address in 1903 lists a restaurant run by Samuel Yontz. It is assumed this is an incorrect spelling (see Lai 1991: 26-33) of the same name, Sam Yung,

listed as having the restaurant only two years later. At times his name is also spelled as “Young” and “Yong.” From 1907-1912 Sam’s name disappears. The Polk Directory indicates that the restaurant was taken over by Fong Hing in 1907 who most likely was also the proprietor of the Delmonico Restaurant that, according to the 1884 Sanborn map, occupied the southwest corner of Higgins and Front Street (in the Hammond Building) and then moved by 1888 to 128 West Front Street, next to the Top Hat and directly across the street from Sam Yung’s Café. Delmonico Restaurant, still owned by Fong Hing, remained in that space at 128 West Front Street until at least 1921. In 1909, Sam Yung’s restaurant became a Japanese cigar shop and then a barber shop before Sam Yung returned and opened a new restaurant in a presumably new building in 1912.

The *Missoulian* newspaper printed an article on March 31, 1912 that talked about Sam Yung returning to Missoula after a lengthy visit to his hometown in Canton (Guangdong), China. He had returned to start a new restaurant that would open the following day. The Sanborn map for 1912 shows a larger restaurant at this location. Curiously, it does not label it as specifically Chinese, at least not until 1921. Sam is listed as the proprietor in the Polk Directory until 1929 when Ham Tong is listed as proprietor for one year; this could be another misspelling of Sam Yung or Yong. Dirk Yue took over in 1930 and operated the restaurant until it went out of business in 1943. It remained “Sam’s Café” until then even without Sam.

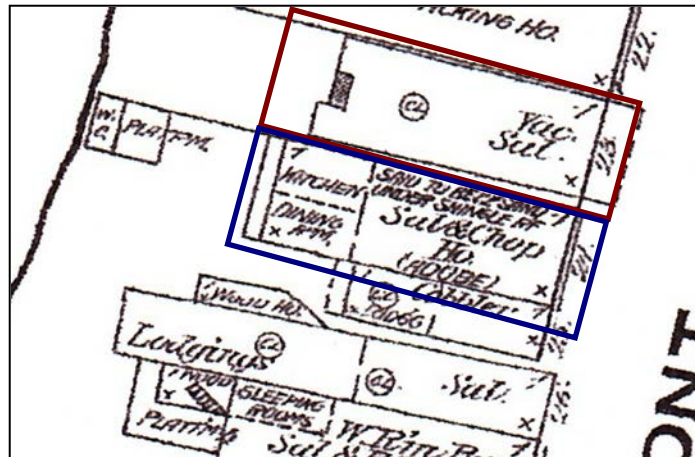


Figure 4.22. 1884 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for West Front Street.
137 West Front (24MO1113) outlined in red.
129 West Front (24MO1110) outlined in blue.

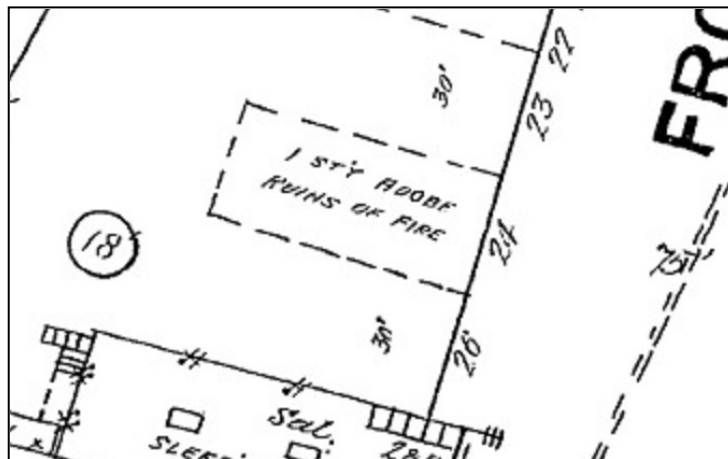


Figure 4.23. 1888 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for West Front Street.
137 West Front (24MO1113) outlined in red.
129 West Front (24MO1110) outlined in blue.

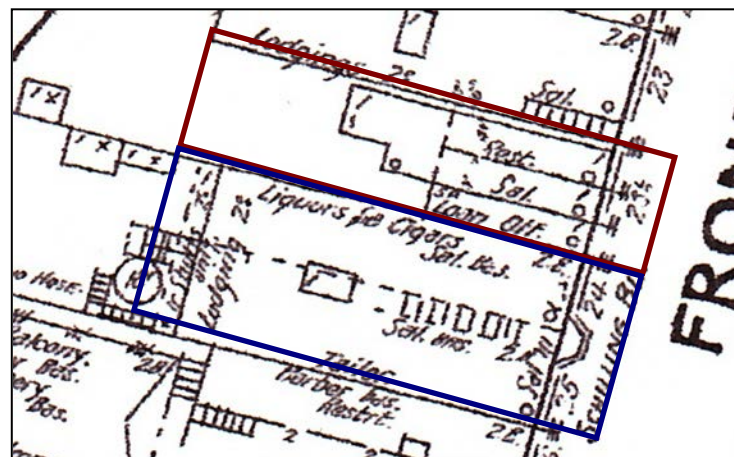


Figure 4.24. 1891 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for West Front Street.
137 West Front (24MO1113) outlined in red.
129 West Front (24MO1110) outlined in blue.



Figure 4.25. 1902 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing the first mention of a Chinese Restaurant at this location.

4.3.2 Archaeological Survey

Turning to the basement and the archaeological survey conducted at this property, the primary focus became the mystery closet in the sidewalk void attached to the north elevation of the building's basement. The basement closet is situated in the northeast corner of the basement in the restaurant manager's office. Inside the closet is an intact arched, brick doorway that has been blocked with cement cinder blocks representative of the work performed in the 1980s on many sidewalk voids in the downtown area. Casual conversation with a patron named "Roscoe" at the Top Hat across the street one evening led to a discussion of the project and the story from him that this sidewalk void was once an opium den (Roscoe Smith*, 2012, pers. comm.). The Sullivan sidewalk report does show a small sidewalk void on the other side of the blocked doorway; however it is also one of the very small voids in the downtown at 3' 6" in width and 8' 4" in depth (Sullivan Associates 1981:D32).

*Not real last name.

The report also suggested that it was no longer used space and that it should just be closed. According to the steam tunnel map, there are no known steam pipes or links to the steam tunnel in this area.

This is another basement where operations of the current restaurant business prevented a plan map of the entire basement. The doorway in the closet, the only remaining part of the original building that was not covered by modern renovation, was recorded as the only feature at this site. Feature form with photos can be found in Appendix 5.3. It was noted during the feature recording that the cinder blocks did not extend all the way to the floor of the closet. There is instead a sizeable debris deposit of dirt fill, coal fragments, shredded newspaper, mortar, and red brick fragments at the base of the arched doorway (Figure 4.26). It appears that the cinder blocks were just placed on top of the debris and built up from there.

The restaurant management allowed a small scale test excavation to screen the debris for artifacts. Two levels were removed from the closet. All of the material on top of the dried cement flow was labeled “Level 1.” Due to the unevenness and looseness of the debris and the tight space of the closet, neat removal was difficult so this material that basically fell away was labeled “Level 1 Clean-up.” It was discovered during the excavation that it was quite possible to excavate through a cavity under the cinder blocks. See Figures 4.27 and 4.28 for the plan and profile map which show these details. At this point, the excavation was stopped to determine whether this would prove fruitful and would also be safe.



Figure 4.26. MacKenzie River Pizza Closet leading to sidewalk void.
The cinder blocks are visible as well as the debris/fill at the base of the wall.
Photo by Mary Bobbitt, 2012

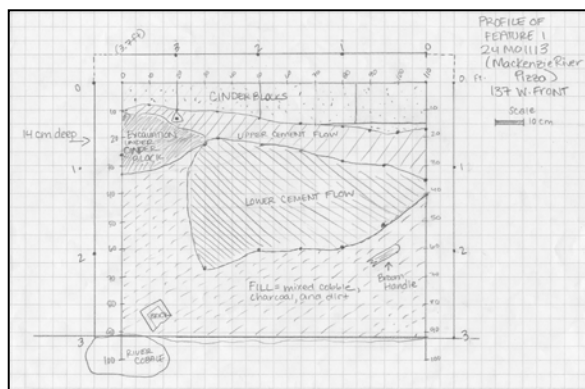
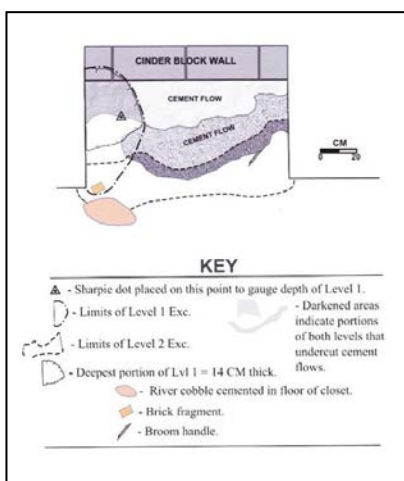


Figure 4.27 (Left). Plan Map of excavation area. Map by Bryon Schroeder, 2012
Figure 4.28 (Right). Profile Map of MacKenzie River Pizza Closet. Map by Ryan Dudgeon, 2012

When the buckets were screened, most of the artifacts appeared to be relatively modern (i.e. 1980s soda bottle caps and strips of newspaper dated to the 1960s). Due to the modern nature of the artifacts and concern over structural integrity of the sidewalk above, it was determined that further excavation would likely not yield any additional

information pertinent at the time and should be halted. Acquiring the necessary permissions and taking into account safety precautions, it is suggested that possible further excavation be conducted to see what, if anything remains inside the void itself.

4.3.3 Analysis

This building's history of being Sam Yung's café is interesting for a couple reasons. First of all, Sam's restaurant was located in the busy and "respectable" section of the 100 block of West Front Street. He was not located in what was then Missoula's Chinatown. Second, the café was in business for at least 31 years, well past the time that the majority of the Chinese community had left Missoula. Third, Sam appears to have been well-liked and respected in the community based on the March 31, 1912 *Missoulian* article. Unable to find any other information in city records about Sam Yung or his restaurant, it is unknown why this would have been the case, but it appears he likely had a different experience than many others in the Missoula Chinese community or that of the Chinese in the American West (cf. Anon 1891a; Anon 1891b; Saxton 1971; Gyory 1998; Baxter 2008).

With nothing much being original in the basement of the business at the time of survey, most attention was focused on the closet which contained the sidewalk void entrance. Working with the oral history that the sidewalk void was once an opium den and knowing that it was the location of a Chinese restaurant, interest was piqued to find any material record of there ever being such a thing associated with this basement/sidewalk void. Although the property was for many years a Chinese establishment, there appears to be no archaeological signature in that basement to speak of.

Unfortunately, not being able to access the actual sidewalk void, it is unknown whether any material record of the Chinese restaurant still remains inside. The size of the sidewalk void, however, suggests that it is unlikely. As the data shows, the sidewalk void is merely 3.5 feet wide and less than 8.5 feet deep – the smallest found so far. The artifacts that were recovered in the small scale test excavation revealed all modern debris (primarily circa 1980 material), probably from the 1981 fill project.

4.4 Montgomery Distillery (24MO1110)



Figure 4.29. Montgomery Distillery at 129 West Front Street. Photo by Mark Gibbons Jr., 2012

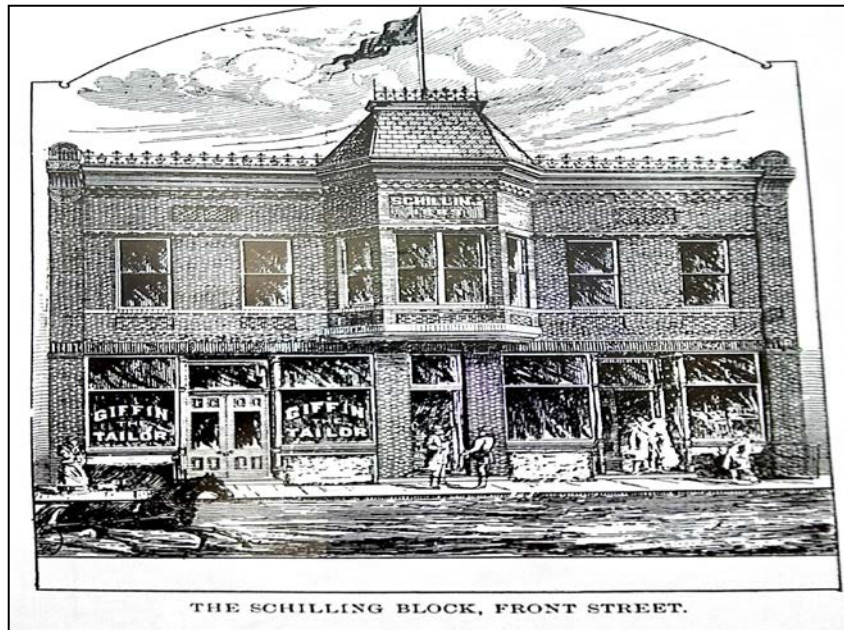
This property is immediately east and adjacent to the property associated with the MacKenzie River Pizza Company. From approximately 1890-1902, the building was known as the Schilling Block. It burned on February 20, 1926 and the lot razed by the following September. It was rebuilt sometime around 1932 but the basement/foundation

appears to be original and shows signs of fire, such as smoke damage on masonry. The present business that occupies this building, the Montgomery Distillery, follows a long tradition of the Schilling Block's role in the alcohol trade.

4.4.1 Historical Background

According to the 1884 Sanborn map an adobe style building existed on this lot and served as a saloon and chop house, a type of restaurant (Figure 4.22 above – outlined in blue). By 1888 the map depicts “adobe ruins” of a fire (Figure 4.23 above). It appears the fire destroyed quite a few buildings in that area, including the vacant saloon next door that became Sam Yung's restaurant and the building that holds the present day MacKenzie River Pizza Company. The Schilling Block was erected circa 1889. This building is easily discernable on the Sanborn maps, not only being labeled as the Schilling Block but also because of the distinctive bay window on the second floor (Figure 4.30). It housed a tailor shop, liquors and cigars, lodging on the second floor, and a saloon in the basement. It consistently served as a lodging business with a saloon until the era of Prohibition when the structure/block became the Motor Company Garage with a capacity of 18 cars according to the 1921 Sanborn map; this appears to be part of a pattern observed on the Sanborns from the 1920s in that many saloon spaces in Missoula seem to transition to businesses associated with the auto industry.

The Sullivan sidewalk report and the illustration of the 1889 building provide a unique insight for this building compared to others in the study. Looking at the illustration, it is possible to see stairs descending to the sidewalk void or basement on the far sides of the building. The Sanborn maps clearly show the building split into two by an interior dividing wall.



**Figure 4.30. Artist Illustration of the Schilling Block, circa 1889.
Photo courtesy of Preserve Historic Missoula**

The 1891 map (Figure 4.24 above – outlined in blue) shows two separate basement saloons with one on either side of the dividing wall. These sidewalk entrances likely accessed these saloon establishments. There was also a shooting gallery in the basement (likely in the saloon on the west side of the building), because according to the Missoula Fire Department scrapbook there was a fire in the basement shooting gallery in 1901. The two internal doorways still provide passage between the basement and the void. This evidence suggests that the sidewalk void and at least parts of the basement are original to the 1889 building. There are neither steam pipes nor any access to the steam tunnel system from this basement.

4.4.2 Archaeological Survey

During the first stage of the study, it was once again fortunate that this was another space under new ownership and renovations. Thanks to the building owners, our crews were given access to create a plan map of the basement and sidewalk void space.

The plan map (Figure 4.31) and the Sullivan sidewalk report drawing are quite similar, suggesting that the void is the same as it was in 1981 (Sullivan Associates 1981:D33).

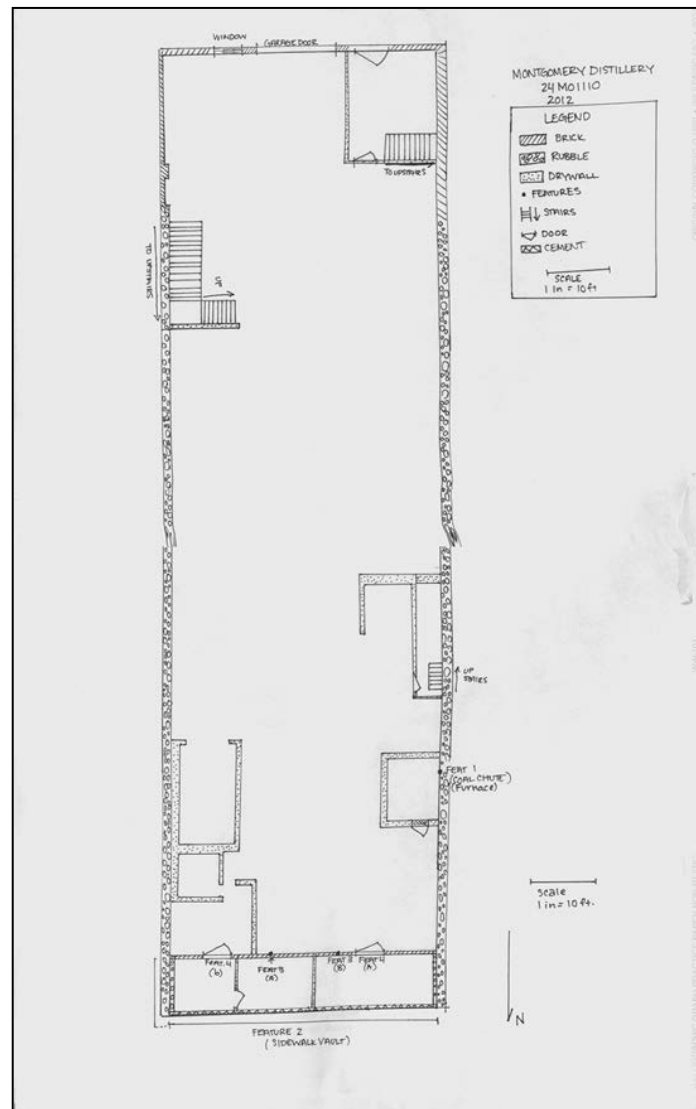


Figure 4.31. Plan Map of the Montgomery Distillery Basement. Map by Ryan Dudgeon, 2012

Six features were recorded for this property. See Appendix 5.4 for complete feature details and photos. Feature 1 is a possible coal chute or other type of furnace access. The metal door is 12" x 12" in the west wall. There is brick around the door but stone masonry around that. Inside the door there appears to be burned wood and brick. Being that the door is in the adjoining wall with MacKenzie River Pizza and there is another similar door on that side, it is believed that the two properties may have

connected at some point. Due to the mapping limitations in the neighboring restaurant kitchen, crews had to estimate the location of the coal chute or furnace access in the MacKenzie River Pizza basement at the time. Further mapping would need to be completed on the MRP side to confirm.

The sidewalk void as a whole was recorded as Feature 2. The length of the void east to west is 40' 4" with a width of 8' x 8". The south (building side) wall is brick with two arched brick doorways and two inverted arches set into the wall that resembles a flattened "U" shape (Figure 4.32). Inverted arches were used in the foundation walls of buildings to distribute the load (Curl 2006:37) and in the early 1890s, when the Schilling Block would have been built, they were believed to "take up less vertical space than a spread footing" and provide stronger structural support (Rabun 2000:72). It is likely that the unique arches in the Schilling Block's sidewalk void represent such structural support.



**Figure 4.32. One of two inverted arches in the Montgomery Distillery sidewalk void.
Photo by Jada Molton, 2012**

The east and west walls are stone masonry and the north (street side) wall is concrete. The stone and brick walls are noticeably blackened by fire providing further

evidence that the sidewalk void walls pre-date the 1925 fire. Features 3 and 4 are the inverted arches in the south wall of the sidewalk void. Feature 3 is in the east side of the void and measures 6' 2" long, 22" from top to bottom and 6' 2" off the ground. Feature 4 in the west side measures 5' 4" long. It is also 22" from top to bottom but measures 6' 4" off the ground. Features 5 (east side) and 6 (west side) are the original doorway arches above the current modern doors.

4.4.3 Analysis

The basement and sidewalk voids for this property appear to date to approximately 1889. At that time, there were a number of businesses in the structure above ground – a tailor, a liquor and cigar store, lodging and a saloon. According to the information gathered there were two saloons and a shooting gallery – all located in the basement and accessed by the dual sidewalk void entrances. During the Prohibition-era, the structure ceased providing public drinking services and turned into an auto garage with a capacity of 18 cars, some of which would have needed to be located in the basement, likely through a garage door access on the south (rear) wall. There does not appear to be any steam pipe conduits or tunnel access. No evidence associated with this property suggests connections to the Chinese community.

4.5 Piece of Mind (24MO1207)



Figure 4.33 Piece of Mind at 123 West Main Street. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

The building which includes the Piece of Mind shop on the first floor and apartments on the second is actually considered to be 123, 125, and 127 West Main Street today. It is a two story brick, commercial structure. The basement is oddly shaped and divided into four sections, all of which seemed to have been built at a different time from each other. Except for a small area at the bottom of the stairs, the basement is dark, lit by a single bulb with a pull string in the open rafter ceiling.

The owner of this property, Jim Caras, being aware of the Missoula Historic Underground Project through an article in the *Missoulian* newspaper, contacted those working on the project to see if we were interested in examining some graffiti on the wall under the stairs to the basement. The writing was in Chinese, perhaps some Japanese, and also some English (Figure 4.34). There were remnants of a Chinese banner on the wall

(Figure 4.35). Of all the properties examined, this appears to be the only one with an underground archaeological signature of the Chinese that could help address the research objectives of this thesis relevant to the story of Missoula's Chinese community.



Figure 4.34. Chinese, English, and perhaps Japanese writing on the wall at Piece of Mind. Photo by Jeff McLain



Figure 4.35. Chinese, New Year Banner in basement of Piece of Mind. Photo by Bethany Hauer

4.5.1 Historical Background

A 1958 *Missoulian* newspaper article states that at one time the southern section (in the rear of the building) of the basement was a Chinese restaurant, except that at the time, it was not below ground. The article goes on to explain that the restaurant was set back approximately 75 feet from the street and was situated in a ravine. “In about 1886” the ravine was filled to bring that area up to street grade, burying the restaurant and turning it into a basement when a building was erected over it. Later additions to the building brought the building forward to street level. Despite details in the 1958 *Missoulian* article, research in the 1886 *Missoulian* newspaper and the City Council meeting minutes did not turn up any information about the ravine filling project.

Curiously, the Sanborn maps never show a Chinese restaurant in that location; rather a meat market shows up on the 1890 Sanborn (Figure 4.36). The 1890 building is

two stories in front and one in the back, and is likely the same building that is there today. It doesn't change through later years of the Sanborn maps except for the back portion becoming larger when a kitchen was added for a lunch counter circa 1907. No records or maps have ever been found that support information about a ravine being there either. The ravine, according to the article ran south west to the river from Main Street through the west end of the 100 block of West Front Street.

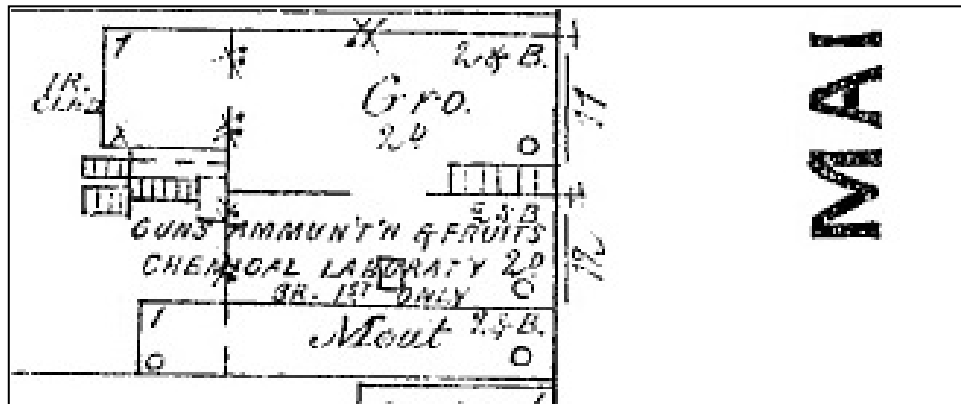


Figure 4.36. 1890 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for 123 West Main Street.

This building did have a sidewalk void at one time but it had already been filled in prior to the 1981 Sullivan sidewalk report (Sullivan Associates 1981:C6). There is clear evidence in the basement of two steps up to a doorway that would have led to the sidewalk void, but there are no visible or documented details as to the size of the void. There was no access to it from the sidewalk above, only through the doorway in the basement. There are no steam pipes or steam tunnel access for this building on the city steam tunnel map.

4.5.2 Archaeological Survey

The basement for this property is so awkwardly shaped that acquiring accurate measurements was challenging, but the crew produced a plan map for this space (Figure 4.37). There is another discrepancy worth mentioning when comparing the 1958

There were sixteen features recorded at this property. These are all identified on the plan map, and complete feature forms with photos can be found in Appendix 5.5. Features of importance to note are the bricked-in underground door in the south wall (Feature 1) and boarded up windows in the west wall (Features 2 and 3), which is an adjoining wall with the business next door. While two separate businesses appear on the 1890 Sanborn map (Figure 4.36), the building was erected as one building. This makes the windows on the west wall even more perplexing because they would have looked into the basement next door. At some point a doorway was made to connect the two basements as well (Feature 12). The green line on the map points specifically to where the graffiti wall is located (Feature 8).

There are other interior doors and windows, also giving the appearance of separate construction times but as mentioned, this does not seem to be the case. For ease of reference the rooms are numbered from south to north 1-4. There is a window and a door between Rooms 1 and 2. Although the door has a wooden frame and wood/glass combination door, there is a brick archway in which the door was apparently placed (Feature 5). In Room 2, on the wall between the door and window is the remnant of a red and black Chinese banner. It appears to be a Chinese New Year banner that reads “lucky start,” according to the 1958 *Missoulian* article. The banner is unfortunately quite deteriorated, under a heavy plastic tarp, and currently unavailable for further analysis. There is another doorway with a brick archway but no door between Room 2 and 3 as well as another window beside the doorway. There is another door between Rooms 3 and 4 made of wood with glass panes. The sidewalk sealed entrance/doorway is recorded as Feature 14.

4.5.3 Analysis

This property became the biggest mystery of the entire project. It was, of course, chosen for the interesting wall of graffiti – both in Chinese and English and possibly even Japanese. The most intriguing aspect of this property in terms of the underground narrative is the common belief that it was once a Chinese restaurant set in a ravine that was buried when the ravine was filled. This is said to have made the above-ground structure into a basement upon which two stories were later built. Based on the 1958 article, this could make sense; yet there are a number of problems with this report based on the data acquired during this study.

The most glaring issue is that, at least according to the Sanborn maps and Polk Directory research, the property was never a Chinese restaurant. Thus far, no other property record or deed search has been able to confirm that there was ever a Chinese restaurant in this location either. An extensive search in the newspaper as well as City Council meeting minutes do not reveal any information about the filling of a large ravine that ran from West Main Street where the building is south and all the way to the river. This would have cut through the end of the 100 block of West Front Street on both the north and south side of the street (Figure 4.38) and no evidence supports this ever happening. Based on readings of the City Council meeting minutes from this time period and the mundane things they discussed, one could easily assume that this would have been a major project and recorded.

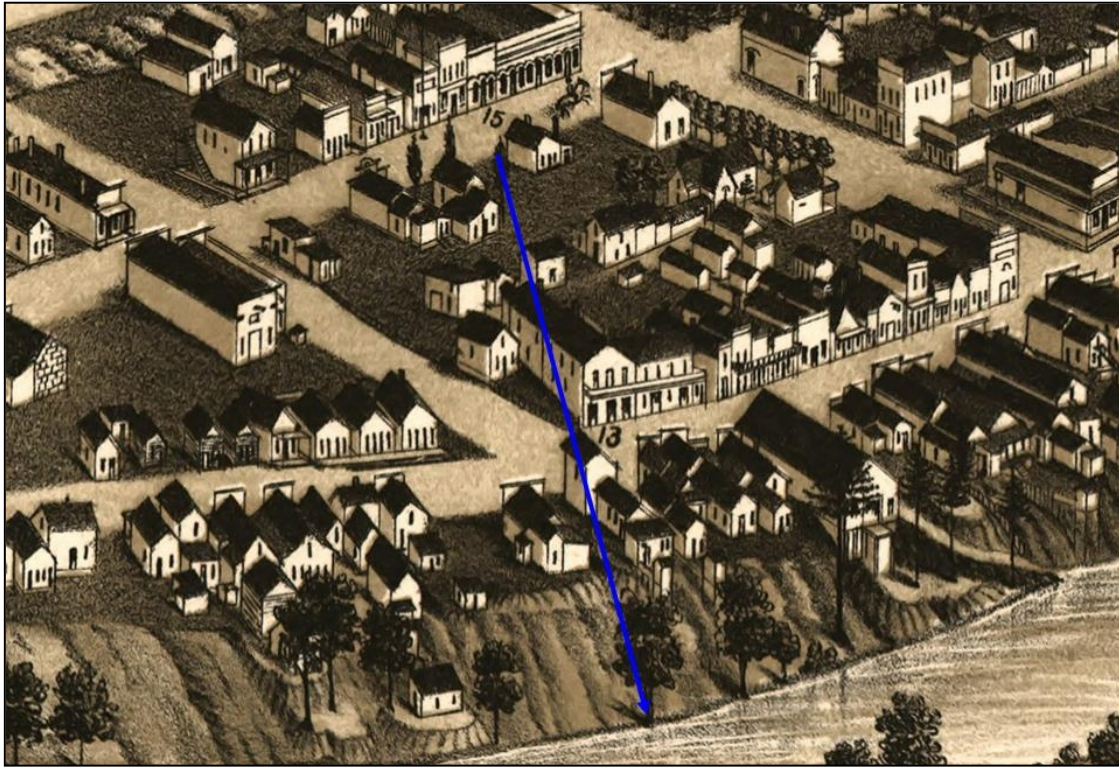


Figure 4.38. 1884 Bird's Eye View Map of Missoula. Blue arrow indicates where the ravine would have been according to written description in the 1958 *Missoulian*. Map from the Library of Congress collection of Bird's Eye View maps around the country.

Also according to the 1958 *Missoulian* article, the original building that is now the oldest section of the basement was set back 75 feet from the street. The measurements and mapping, even allowing for a margin of error conducted in the summer of 2013 does not support this assertion. The burying of the building to create a basement also does not explain the windows in the west wall. The current business west and adjacent to this property is all the same structure. They share a common wall with the west-facing windows in the Piece of Mind basement as part of that wall, not external. The east Piece of Mind wall is shared with the west wall of the LaFlesch building. Even though the LaFlesch building was constructed approximately ten years after the Piece of Mind property was built, the first floor west wall of the LaFlesch building shows a different pattern of brick in the exact space with the same dimensions above the Piece of Mind

graffiti wall in the basement next door. This suggests that these two buildings were connected as well with the different brick pattern on the first floor of the LaFlesch building having once been an opening to Piece of Mind.

The most perplexing discrepancy between the historical record and the data recovered during this project is the translation of the graffiti. Six different Chinese-speaking people were contacted in an attempt to translate the Chinese characters. The consensus was that the writing was somehow different from traditional Chinese writing, possibly a form of short-hand. The ages of the individuals asked to translate ranged from 35-85 to take generational differences into account. Of the characters that were legible, the translations suggested anything from “waking up late on a Tuesday,” “ticket,” “wood,” and “cow or ox” to more ominous words/phrases such as the word “ghost or monster” that appears multiple times and a phrase about “praying at night.”

Cow or ox could refer to the meat market which once occupied the building. Perhaps it was Chinese-owned even though the Sanborn maps do not specify this. The reference to cow/ox could also refer to the Chinese zodiac for Year of the Ox (1877, 1889, 1901, 1913, 1925, 1937...). It could also reference the fact that there was a meat market in this location. The character for “ghost” could have a supernatural connotation or could mean “white people” since “ghost” was a common word that Chinese used to refer to someone non-Chinese (Pei-Lin Yu, 2014, pers. comm.).

The south side of the 100 block of West Main Street where this property is located purportedly served as an area for Chinese brothels in the basements, connected through adjoining sidewalk voids (Don Millhouse, 2014, pers. comm.). The engineering report for this block of sidewalk voids is inconclusive as to whether these buildings had

connecting sidewalk voids, as many of them were already filled prior to the 1981 study. This bit of oral history regarding specifically Chinese brothels in a basement is at the very heart of the hypothesis of this thesis. Unfortunately, archaeological and historical research does not support the existence of a Chinese basement brothel. Despite the existence of Chinese graffiti (among English graffiti on the same wall), the research does not even support this property being associated with the Chinese community. Since the research does not disprove it either, it is possible to understand how the folklore about a Chinese brothel in the basement could originate, develop, and become part of the collective memory in Missoula.

4.6 The LaFlesch Building (24MO1206)



Figure 4.39. The LaFlesch Building at 119-121 West Main Street. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

The LaFlesch Building a.k.a “The Loft” and Downtown Dance Collective is immediately east and adjacent to Piece of Mind. As a matter of fact, the two share a common wall as noted in Section 4.6 above, making it possible to talk and pass items through the spaces where stove pipes once were attached. The present owner, Jay LaFlesch, came forward and offered the space as one of the case studies.

4.6.1 Historical Background

After speaking with Mr. LaFlesch at length about what he knew of the history of the building, the crew learned that this building was once the offices of the *Missoula Gazette*. The *Missoula Gazette* was started by A.B. Hammond - the same Hammond who built the original Hammond Building and the Missoula Mercantile – both properties that are part of this study. Mr. Hammond was displeased with the picture painted of him by the *Missoulian* newspaper and so began his own news source until he was able to purchase the *Missoulian* outright. The *Missoula Gazette* was somewhat short-lived in comparison, and this building became the *Missoulian* headquarters by 1902.

The building was erected circa 1890-1891 according to the Sanborn maps. It was a two-story masonry brick commercial structure with a flat roof and a parapet. At some point the building façade was covered with black glass panels and entrances on the first story, and the second story façade was covered with various brickwork styles. In 2005, the building went under extensive renovation to restore it to the original historic character and won a Missoula Historic Preservation award for such exemplary restoration.

According to the 1884 Sanborn map (Figure 4.40), there were two small wooden structures in this space that served as the printing office for the *Weekly Missoulian*. By the 1888 map (Figure 4.41), these two buildings were sitting vacant and the *Missoulian*

had moved across the street and occupied a space that is now a city parking garage. Around 1888-1890 (Figure 4.42), one of the small buildings became a restaurant and the other a Chinese store. By 1891 those two structures were gone and in their place the building now known as the LaFlesch building was erected (Figure 4.43). There was water-powered printing in the basement, presumably Hammond's *Gazette*, and a saloon and offices on the first floor. There were likely lodgings on the second floor.

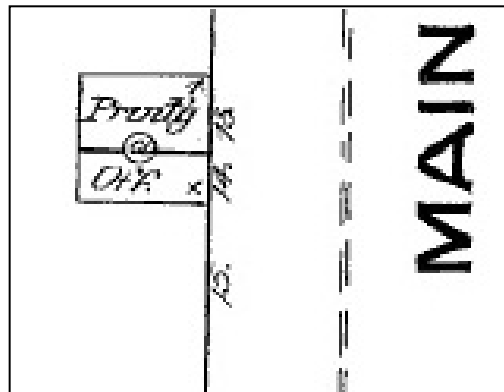


Figure 4.40. 1884 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for 119 West Front Street.

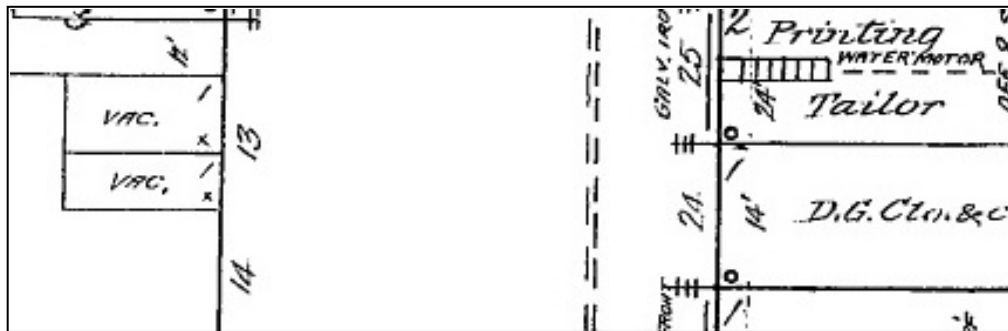


Figure 4.41. 1888 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for 119 West Front Street.



Figure 4.42. 1890 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for 119 West Front Street.

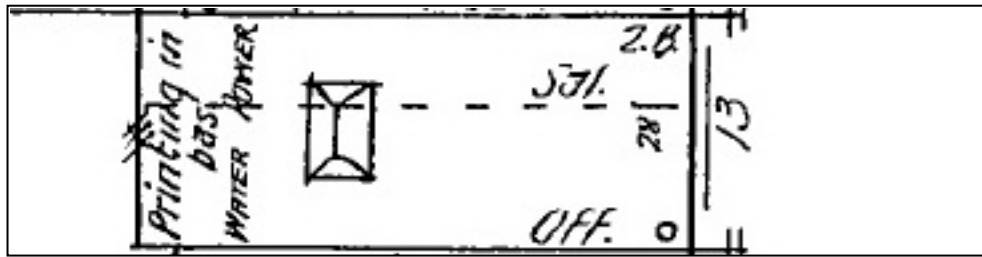


Figure 4.43. 1891 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for 119 West Front Street.

The building became the *Missoulian* newspaper complex between 1893-1902 with printing still in the basement and all other departments of the newspaper in the same building. By 1912, the building was occupied by a meat market or warehouse since the *Missoulian* moved a few doors to the east at 131 West Main Street. In 1921, a store and refrigeration plant occupied the building, with the latter likely being situated in the basement.

When Jay LaFlesch purchased the property, there were still sinks and a drainage system that would have been used by a meat butcher. A historic preservation expert and brick/stone mason noted that the pillars and some of the walls were still covered with a lime plaster which he said would have been consistent with sanitary procedures at the time (Jeff MacDonald, 2013, pers. comm.). Incidentally, there was no trace of the same material for the meat market that was in the Piece of Mind property, at least not in the basement. It would have been removed or covered up on the first floor.

Currently, the sidewalk void is open and flows into the main area of the basement. This was not always the case. According to the Sullivan sidewalk report, it had a wall with two doorways separating it from the rest of the basement (Sullivan Associates 1981:C6, D45). The void was 8' 4" deep and the current basement plan map illustrates the remnants of this wall. Above the smaller (2' 2") doorway there were stairs down into the void from the street, but these had already been removed by the 1981 report.

4.6.2 Archaeological Survey

During the summer of 2013, a University of Montana field crew mapped the basement and recorded 19 features. Complete feature forms with photos can be found in Appendix 5.6. The feature numbers are also provided on the plan map (Figure 4.44).

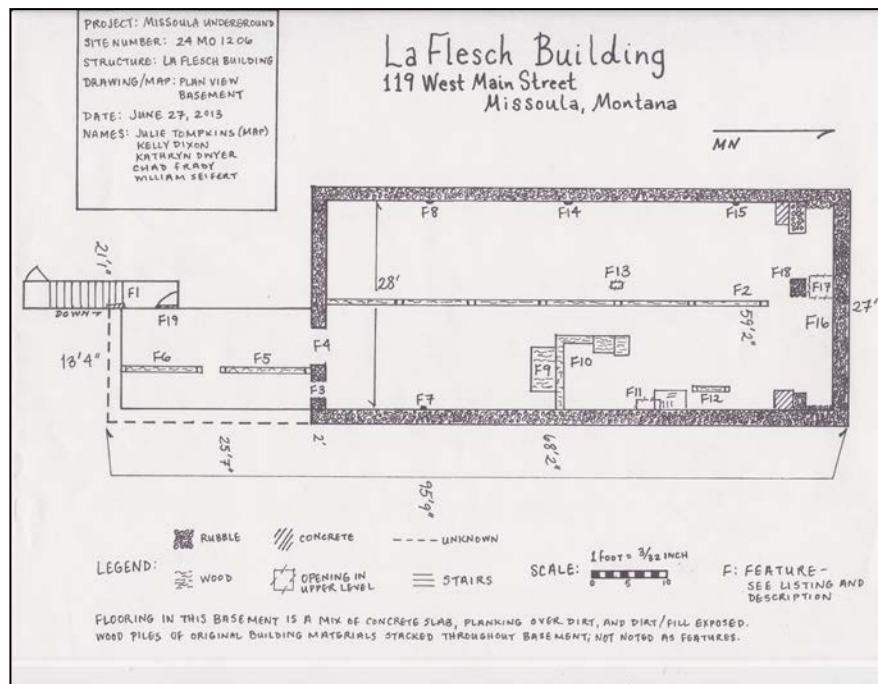


Figure 4.44. Plan map of the basement at 119 West Front Street. Map by Julie Tompkins, 2013

Of particular interest would be Feature 2, three 10" x 12" beams supported by six 10" x 10" posts. These posts and beams are of larch wood composition, provide primary structural support and are likely from the 1891 building (Figure 4.45).



Figure 4.45. Basement of the LaFlesch Building showing the post and beam support that runs the length of the basement north and south. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Feature 4 is a doorway that was likely the original 1891 back door until an addition was added circa 1912. There are recessed cutouts in the doorframe for hinges that are no longer there. Feature 11 is a rectangular access in the ceiling to the upper floor. It appears there may have been stairs there at one time, and the 1902 Sanborn map does have stairs illustrated in that same location; but those stairs would likely have been between the first and second floor, as there are currently stairs there now. It is a possibility that there were also stairs in the same place providing access to the basement. Further evidence of the stairs might be found with Feature 12, a wooden frame that appears to be a doorway directly to the side of the opening above in the ceiling. The doorway is 3' 3" wide, 6' 3" high and 3' 3" from the wall suggesting a staircase along this east wall. Feature 15 is the stove pipe opening shared with Piece of Mind next door. Refer to Piece of Mind, Feature 16. There is a 3' square steel door in the ceiling of the sidewalk void that was most likely put in after the stair access from the street was removed as delivery access with a small ramp from ceiling to floor.

As for steam pipes or tunnels, it is difficult to discern whether the steam pipe shown on the city steam tunnel map (Figure 1.2) coming north from the alley behind the building was for the LaFlesch building. The city steam tunnel map is a rough drawing with no addresses or building delineations. Except for the larger, easily recognizable buildings that cover an entire block such as the Hammond Building or the Missoula Mercantile, it is not possible to determine to which buildings the pipes are attaching. There is an opening coming through the far south wall that could have been for a steam pipe but there is no pipe in place. The opening may also have been part of the building's

drainage system and/or held a water pipe. Either way this would have been only a pipe and not tunnel access.

4.6.3 Analysis

Built around the same time as most of the other properties in this study, circa 1891, the building here was erected as the *Missoula Gazette*, owned and operated by A.B. Hammond. A saloon, offices, and lodgings operated above ground, and the basement contained the newspaper's water-powered printing system. Even after the building became part of the *Missoulian* complex, printing was still carried out in the basement. After the newspaper vacated, the building housed a meat market and refrigeration plant in the basement. The building is not known to have ever been associated with a Chinese business; although a wooden structure that once served as a Chinese store at the same site/location was torn down to build the current property. While there may have been a steam pipe connected through the basement at one time, there is no steam tunnel access or any other tunnel access for that matter. The sidewalk void was fairly small and likely only used for deliveries and storage at one time before the wall was removed to connect the flow directly with the basement.

4.7 Riverside Café (24MO1119)



Figure 4.46. The Riverside Café was located at 245-247 West Front Street. The restaurant is now closed. Photo from the *Missoula Independent*, 2014

The building located here is a two story brick commercial structure with a decorative cornice. There are two doors on the north/street side of the building. The entry on the eastern side provides access to the first floor business and the door on the west end access to the second floor apartments.

4.7.1 Historical Background

This property is located in what was colloquially known as Chinatown and the Red Light District or “Tenderloin District” well into the 1920s (Philip Maechling, 2012, pers. comm.). The Sanborn maps for this part of town show quite a few buildings labeled as “Chinese” and the Plat Map for a portion of West Front Street from 1915 confirms the

number of “cribs,” also known as “female boarding,” both terms for houses of prostitution.

Doing historical research on most of these properties was challenging, but this particular property was probably the most difficult of them all. Keeping records for the area where the Chinese and prostitutes lived was not exactly high priority among the community’s and neighborhood’s business leaders. Moreover, fires were so common in that part of town where most of the buildings were wood frame structures that were easily and frequently destroyed. This makes it difficult to discern the dates for buildings or parts of buildings, such as basements/foundations.

Looking to the Sanborn maps, from 1884 to 1888 the buildings change a great deal as does the vernacular landscape. In 1884 (Figure 4.47) the majority of buildings in this section of the block are Chinese dwellings. There was a Chinese store in the location that could be the same land plot as the Riverside Café. By 1888, female boarding takes over in that area of Front Street (Figure 4.48). Street numbers other than 1, 2, 3,...are not used until 1893 and they change drastically as new buildings are erected in that area. In 1890, the Chinese store is still in the same location among all of the female boarding, but the building has changed enough to postulate that it is a new building. After being a one story building with a shingle roof, it became a two-story structure with basement and the more common of that time non-combustible roof. It does not change much until 1893 when it seems to finally succumb to female boarding and is no longer labeled as Chinese (Figure 4.49). This is the same year that the famous madam, Mary Gleim completed a new building only two doors to the west.

The next major change occurred between 1902 and 1912 (Figure 4.50). While the footprint was similar, windows changed and the building was split in two with an interior wood frame wall. Another smaller structure to the rear of the building during this time was labeled as a dwelling. It is unclear whether the dwelling it still connected to the main building. Both sides of the main building, on the first floor at least, were documented female boarding with a Chinese restaurant on the second floor. According to the Polk Directory for 1911, this is the Palace Café and Noodle Parlor, Mon Foo proprietor. The address for the restaurant is listed as 245 West Front Street. The Polk Directory also lists a business as Chinese Merchandise located at 247 West Front in the same building; yet this business does not appear on the Sanborn map. Is it possible that this store was in the basement? It is unlikely that it was located on the out-building labeled as a dwelling because common Sanborn practice would have been to label as such. The basement's "storefront-like" features observed during our fieldwork provide an additional line of evidence and will be discussed further in the archaeological survey section below.

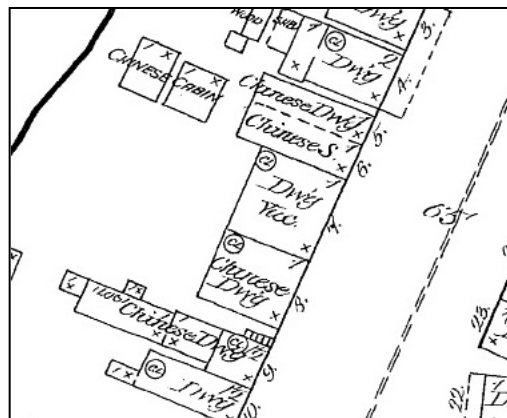


Figure 4.47. 1884 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for the area around 247 West Front Street.

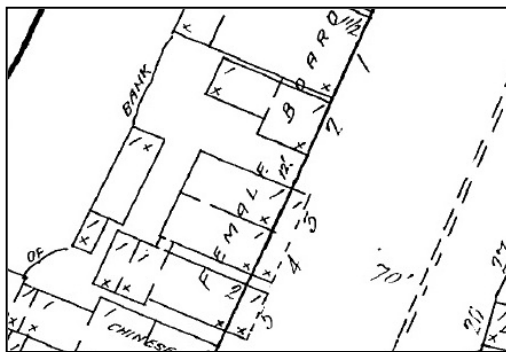


Figure 4.48. 1888 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for the area around 247 West Front Street.

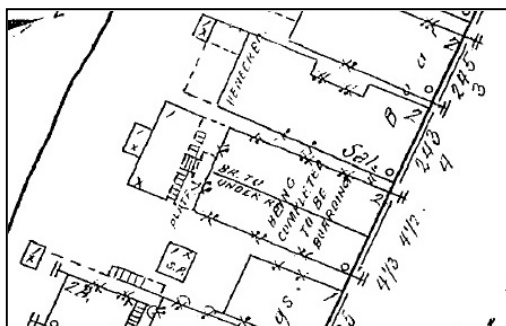


Figure 4.49. 1893 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for 247 West Front Street.



Figure 4.50. 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing Chinese restaurant on 2nd Floor.

In 1921, the building became two dwellings -- one on either side of the split. According to the Missoula Fire Department scrapbook, the entire building was destroyed in 1930, but the cause did not make the record, as the accompanying notation reads, "cause unknown." It is unknown how many buildings were destroyed at that time, but by 1957, there was no building on either side of 245-249 West Front Street. Even today, the Riverside Café is on the corner of the block with no building to its east.

4.7.2 Archaeological Survey

During the archaeological survey, the usual mapping and feature recording was conducted, but this particular basement raised a lot of questions due to the interesting architectural features found there (Figure 4.51). The building foundation/basement walls are brick, covered with white painted wide plank boards. On both the east and west wall there are built in wood shelves with detailed molding, all painted white as well. The ceiling is white painted bead board. This all gives the basement a “finished” look, with a general storefront appearance.

The basement can currently be accessed in two ways. There is a modern addition to the south (rear) of the building which has a door into the basement. The other is an opening in the Riverside Café kitchen floor in about the same area where the original building connects to the modern addition. Inside the floor opening are steep stairs that resemble a ladder more than a staircase. It is almost as though the post-1930 fire building was possibly constructed on top of the previous basement/foundation and the stairs were added to connect them. There are also support poles in the center of the basement that are set in a north-south line, as if left over from when the building above was split in two circa 1912.

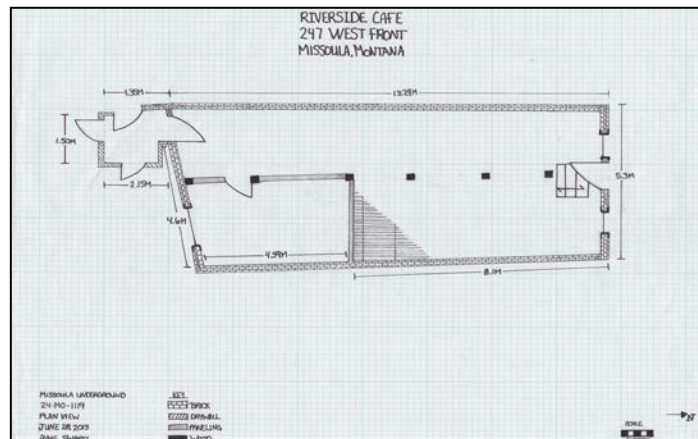


Figure 4.51. Plan map of the basement at 247 West Front Street. Map by Amy Swartz, 2013

Unfortunately, this property was outside the priority area of the Sullivan sidewalk report, and it is unknown whether a secondary area inspection was ever conducted.

Regardless, this property has a sealed (and possibly filled) sidewalk void beneath the north side (Front Street) of the building that is quite unique from others that have been viewed so far. The best way to explain this is to discuss the recorded features for this basement. Complete feature information with photos can be found in Appendix 5.7.

This basement is currently used for storage as well as for a small office, for the Riverside Café. To prevent disruption of business in the restaurant and the office in the basement, priority features were identified and recorded during the café's non-business hours. The priority features were two bay windows and a door (Features 1, 2, and 3) situated at the far north wall making up most of the basement's north elevation. Based on previous experience with other underground features in Missoula it is inferred that a sidewalk void once lay (or still exists) behind the other side of the door and windows. These would be located at the building line and would thus lead under the sidewalk. Feature 1 is a window on the west side of the north facing wall. This is a recessed window with a decorative, cast iron, handle for opening. Sections of the wood frame remain, but the glass is all broken. The window is sealed with wide plank wood and concrete. The east window on the north wall was designated as Feature 3. This window is higher from the floor than the other and resembles a bay window shape, with some glass intact. This window has no discernable wood trim or handle similar to Feature 1, but has also been boarded up in the same way as Feature 1.

Feature 2 is a door between the two windows (Figure 4.52). The door is rather large, measuring one meter across and 2 meters in height. Inside the wood frame door is a

brick archway. The opening is, like the windows, sealed with wide wooded planks on the inside and concrete on the other side of that. It is believed that the wood planks likely provided the barrier when the void was filled.



Figure 4.52. The door to nowhere in the basement of 247 West Front Street. The Riverside Café is no longer in business since this property was documented. Photo by Mary Bobbitt, 2013

The door itself is wooden with two windows in the top half (one of which is broken), a single decorative panel across the width of the door below those, and two more decorative panels under that. The door also has a decorative brass door knob. There are three steps leading up from the basement floor to this door. The most puzzling part of this feature is the door buzzer to the east of the door, inside the basement. Its location *inside* the door suggests that one had to take action to access something on the other side of the door or whatever was going on or being stored on the other side – presumably within an underground feature, such as a heretofore undocumented sidewalk void.

On the east side of the interior south and rear facing wall is a pair of double hung windows. These are also boarded up, likely because of the previously mentioned modern building on the other side. Because of the drastic slope to the river on which this building

is situated, the south elevation wall is actually above ground, even though it is part of the basement in the north end of the property. The south-facing windows would have looked toward – and been directly above -- the river during the late 19th and early 20th century. From the 1890 Sanborn map onward, there are windows shown on that south wall. It is quite possible that this basement is original to the circa 1890 building when it became a more substantial and permanent two story building with a basement.

Returning to the question of the Chinese store (“Chinese Merchandise” listed in the 1911 Polk Directory as being located at 247 West Front Street, yet not appearing on the 1912 Sanborn map with the female boarding (first floor) and Chinese restaurant (second floor), consider the results of the archaeological survey. The finished look of the basement, the windows facing the river, the windows and door into a sidewalk void, and the built-in shelving could collectively present the appearance of a relatively well-finished store and among the most elaborately “finished” basements in this study. In this context, the elaborate door and door buzzer might have served a functional purpose related to a store’s daily operations. Thus, the archaeological and architectural features in the basement strongly suggest that a Chinese store operated out of the basement during the early 20th century.

4.7.3 Analysis

To summarize, this property was located in the heart of the Chinatown and Red Light District during the period under review for this project. Buildings changed frequently in this area of town. Most were wood frame structures and burned easily and archival records re scant. Based on the Sanborn maps the property is Chinese-occupied from at least 1884 – 1893 when it became all female boarding. During that time, the

building footprint appears to change a few times. By 1912, the Sanborn map shows female boarding on the first floor and a Chinese restaurant on the second, whereas the Polk Directory entry notes a “Chinese Merchandise” establishment at this location. Experience with Sanborn maps during this project has shown that often whatever is located in the basement is not shown on the map. The results of this examination of the Riverside Café’s basement demonstrates how urban archaeology can use the Sanborns to better understand and document National Register historic districts.

The archaeological survey and the features recorded at this property reveal the presence of a store-like establishment in the basement based on the built in shelving, the bead board ceiling and the wood paneled wall covering the brick structural wall. The grand entrance and the windows next to it also suggest a fairly upscale establishment. Data from other properties might suggest that there was a sidewalk entrance to the store but unfortunately, without any knowledge of the sidewalk void since the area was not included in the 1981 structural report, it is impossible to make a definitive claim that a sidewalk void even exists. It may have been possible that the basement establishment merely connected this way to the female boarding or restaurant above it. Although it would be pure speculation, a discreet access point to the female boarding above could explain the doorbell inside the basement at the doorway. Access to the basement would have been possible on the south (rear) side of the building close to the river as a way to not be seen entering the female establishment upstairs.

4.8 Missoula Mercantile (24MO0342) and Garden City Drug (24MO0348)



Figure 4.53. Missoula Mercantile at the intersection of Higgins Avenue and East Front Street. “Missoula, The Hub of Western Montana, page 26.,” *Archives & Special Collections — Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library*, accessed July 10, 2014, <http://content.lib.umt.edu/omeka/items/show/608>.

The final property is the Missoula Mercantile, referred to locally as the “Merc.” The Merc was the center of commerce and society in Missoula from approximately 1877-1955. The original part of the building which represents the southwest corner of the current property was erected in 1877 (Figure 4.54). There were multiple additions over the years which expanded the Merc’s square footage, so it became the large rectangular, two-story building that it is today. After the Merc went out of business, the building continued to serve as an anchor store location. It became the Bon Marche department store in 1959, the Bon-Macys in 1999, and Macys in 2005. The building has been vacant since Macy’s closed in 2010, but a new owner, Octagon Partners, purchased the building in 2011 and began the process of historically restoring the Mercantile to its former 1930s character. As a currently vacant building that has already been deconstructed to expose

original walls, ceilings, and fixtures the Merc has been an optimal property for conducting research.



Figure 4.54. Original Missoula Mercantile Building, circa 1885.
Photo courtesy of Preserve Historic Missoula.

The double name and site number should be noted. The northwest corner of the building was at one time the Garden City Drug store. It is technically a separate brick structure built between 1893-1902 that became incorporated into the Merc complex circa 1934. The building does have a separate listing on the National Register; thus a site number different from the Merc. Part of the basement in which research was conducted was the basement of the drug store before it became the liquor and tobacco department for the Merc. It is also important to note that only the oldest portion (southwest corner) of the Mercantile building was surveyed due to the immense size of the entire basement.

4.8.1 Historical Background

The Missoula Mercantile began as a small log structure on West Front Street as “Bonner and Welch” before it became known as “E.L. Bonner and Company” (1871) and “Eddy Hammond and Company” (1876). In 1877, A.B. Hammond contracted to build the new structure at the current location but it did not officially become the Missoula Mercantile Company until 1885 (Smith 2012). This property is slightly different from the others in the sense that it did not change as far as what types of businesses occupied the space, but the Sanborn maps show how the building changed over the years with additions, renovations, and movement of departments from one area of the store to another. A.B. Hammond was a shrewd businessman, who managed to contract with the Northern Pacific Railroad to supply the timber needed for building the railroad, as well as all other necessary supplies that he could supply from his Mercantile. As the company rapidly grew, it also became the largest employer in Missoula. Whatever a person could possibly need, the Merc had or could get. It was the largest retail store and wholesale supplier between Fort Benton in eastern Montana and Walla Walla, Washington.

The Merc building was almost demolished in 1946. Company records show that in that year, the company was considering a renovation, but the architectural firm from Chicago, Markham Ashberry, actually suggested that the entire building be demolished and rebuilt. Walter McLeod, the president and manager at the time considered this as a possibility but decided it would be prudent to wait until more information was received about post-war taxation. Neither the demolition of the building occurred, nor did the renovations suggested by the firm from Chicago.

One of the biggest reasons the Merc was considered inherent to this project, other than it being the heart of the city at the time pertinent to this thesis, is that oral history interviews revealed the existence of tunnels, possibly separate from the steam tunnels, which were used for other reasons than steam tunnel access. There is reportedly a tunnel running east/west under Higgins Avenue connecting the Merc with the Florence Hotel across the street to the west that was used by John Wayne, the famous Western movie actor. While the tunnel is gone, the door still exists in the west wall of the original Merc basement (Philip Maechling, 2012, pers. comm.; Ty Robinson, 2014, pers. comm.). This will be discussed further in the survey section. There was also purportedly another tunnel connecting from the Merc's southern sidewalk void to the First National Bank across East Front Street. At one time, the Merc actually supplied the money used by the bank instead of the other way around. The tunnel would have allowed for safer passage between the two. This passage does not appear until the 1957 Sanborn map and would not have been used until the 1950s after one of the interviewees started working at the Merc. This is a separate feature from the sidewalk void (described further below) that is now sealed and inaccessible.

The Missoula Mercantile at one time had rather extensive sidewalk voids on both the south and west sides of the building. On the west side, a long void ran the length of the building; Garden City Drug also on the west (northwest) side of the building, had two smaller voids adjacent to the Merc's long sidewalk void. The void along the south side of the Merc did not run along the entire block, but was also quite long at 109' 1" according to the Sullivan sidewalk report drawing. The three voids along the west side were filled prior to the 1981 study, but the south side void was still intact. All but the far northern

section of the void on the east side have been sealed and/or filled. Prior to that there were five entrances from the basement to the void and four brick arches connecting the five sections of the void. The only sidewalk voids that were in the area of study were the west wall voids that are inaccessible. The entrances however, were recorded as features.

4.8.2 Archaeological Survey

The archaeological survey for this building produced three maps: Area 1) the southwest section of the Merc basement; Area 2) the basement of Garden City Drug; and Area 3) a perplexing system of inner tunnels. Features in all of these areas were recorded and crews recovered artifacts areas two and three.

The Area 1 map (Figure 4.55) consists of an L-shaped room in the far southwest corner of the building. There is also a narrow extension to the south at the top of the L. This area includes a modern elevator and a small room with metal-clad flooring and rock/rubble walls. Access to the basement is gained from a staircase in the “front room” on the first floor of the original structure, closest to Higgins Avenue and the large copper-covered main entrance.

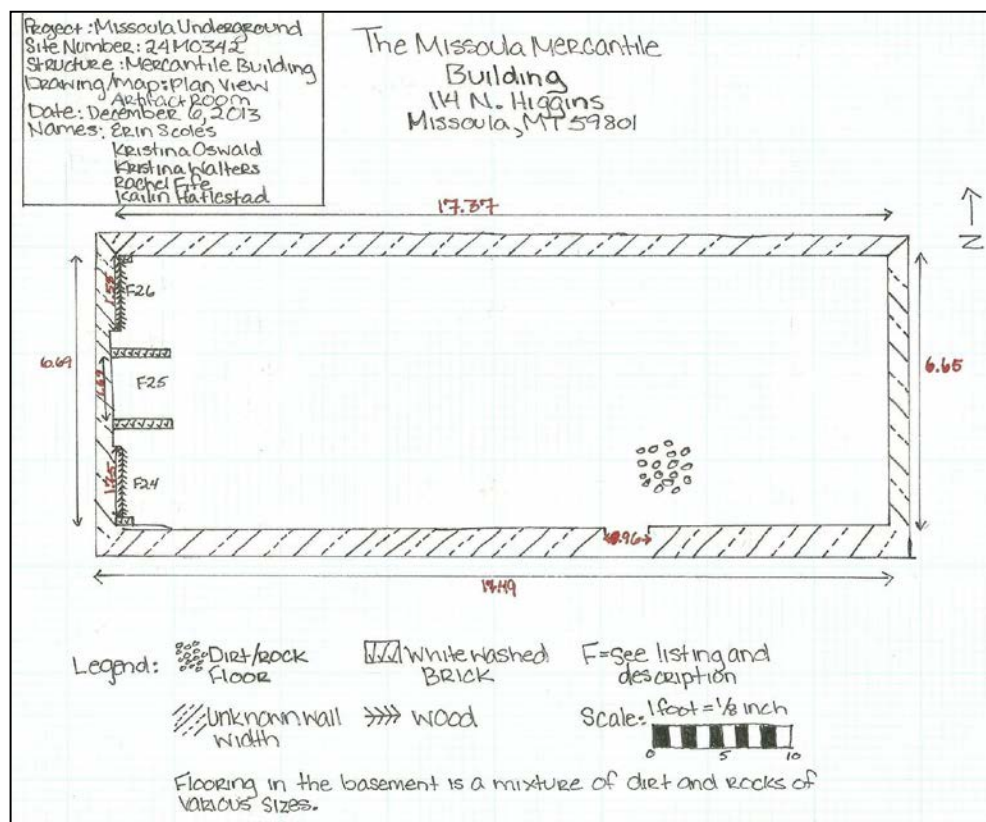


Figure 4.56. Plan map of Area 2 in the basement of the Missoula Mercantile/Garden City Drug. Map by Erin Scoles, 2013

During the first day of work on site, an entrance to a “crawl space” was discovered in the small room with metal-clad flooring in Area 1. After brief exploration it was determined that the “crawl space” was rather extensive and included multiple “tunnels.” This space is made up of tunnel-like excavations in the dirt foundation below the southwest (and oldest) part of the Merc (Figure 4.57). The tunnels look more like hand-dug channels and resemble mine construction. Part of this area is under the original Merc structure and another part under the first addition. This space became part of the study and was mapped as Area 3 (Figure 4.58). Archaeologists, architects, historical architects, preservationist, historic masons, and oral history informants have been flummoxed by the features after observing this basement space. The features (the dirt walls, the beams providing structural support, the rails that appear to have been used for moving a cart, the

brackets which once held pipes) all suggest that the small tunnels were definitely dug out of the foundation after that part of the building was erected. It is quite possible that it was dug out for the purpose of running pipes, but why that would not have been done during construction is unknown. There is wood beam construction (Figure 4.59) that supports the floor above from caving in; one historic preservationist and mason noted the dimples in the wood next to most of the nails, suggesting the work had been performed in the dark or by unskilled apprentices, possibly even children (Jeff MacDonald, 2013, pers. comm.). There are also several more modern concrete supports (Figure 4.60). When two other historic masons toured through the space, they dated the area as possibly post-1945 which just deepens the mystery (Scott Loken and Solomon Martin, 2013, pers. comm.).



**Figure 4.57. “Crawlspace Tunnels” situated in between the first floor and the basement.
Photo by Kelli Casias, 2013**

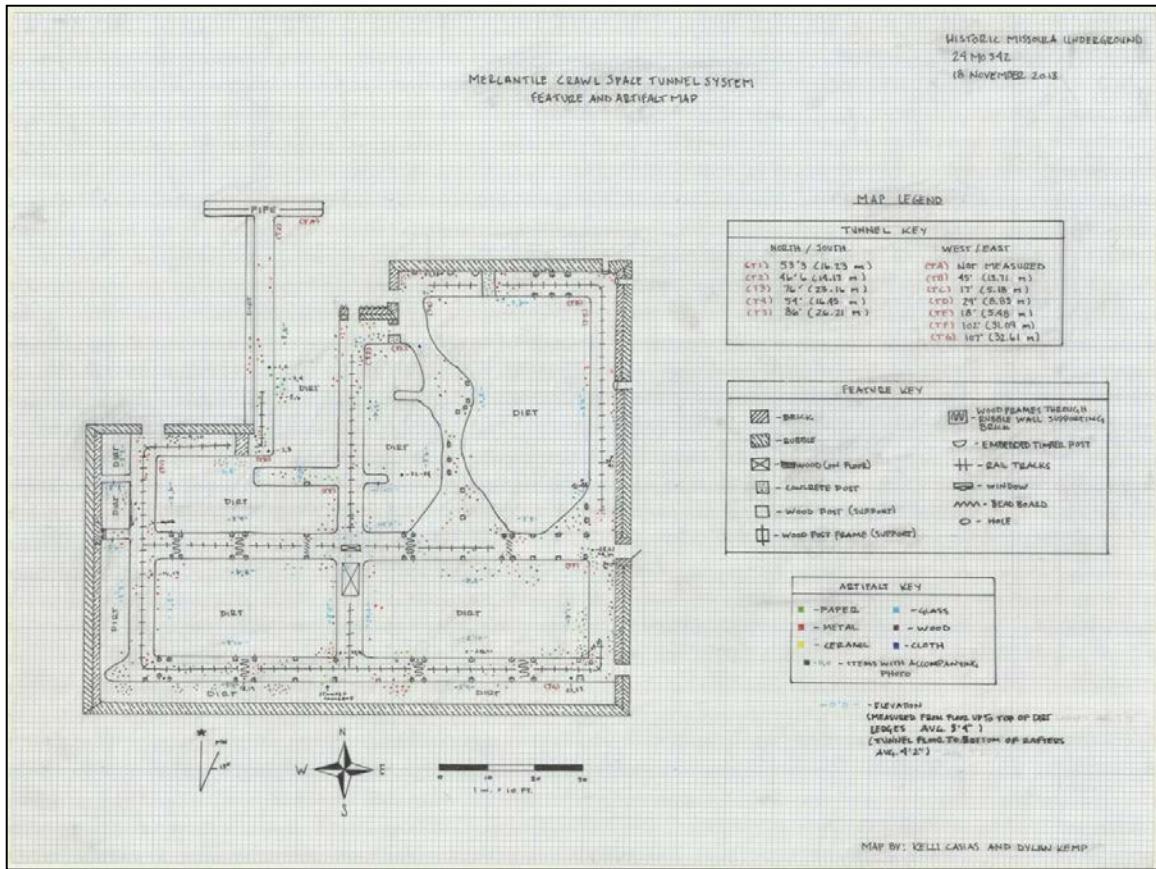


Figure 4.58 Plan map of Area 3 in the basement of the Missoula Mercantile.
Map by Kelli Casias, 2013.



Figure 4.59. "Crawlspace Tunnel" timber beam supports resemble construction often found in mines. Photo by Kelli Casias, 2013



Figure 4.60. Archaeology student Dylan Kemp (6' tall) demonstrates the scale of the “crawlspace tunnels.” The concrete supports can be seen as well. Photo by Kelli Casias, 2013

Features were recorded in all three areas, the only difference being that in Area 3, due to the constraining space, features were recorded directly onto the map as opposed to being fully recorded on Feature Forms as was the usual protocol. Complete feature descriptions and photos can be found in Appendix 5.8. Twenty-six features were recorded in Areas 1 and 2. Many of the features are related to internal doorways, structural support for the building, and pipes or openings which once held pipes. The features of most interest to this project, however, are the doors and windows leading underground.

One of these doorways is the rumored “John Wayne” door (Feature 16). This door is situated in the west wall of Area 1. There are two white, wooden, swinging doors attached to the opening and behind them an opening that is now closed with concrete blocks. If one were still able to go through these doors, it would lead directly under the sidewalk along Higgins Avenue, which represents the sidewalk void area just to the south

of the main copper covered door above at street level. Since the void is sealed and possibly filled, it is not possible to confirm whether this is the door which leads to the locally iconic “John Wayne tunnel.”

The other most interesting features are located in Area 2. Along the same west facing wall as the “John Wayne” door, is another extremely large door, with two very sizable windows to either side of it. These would have led into the two small sidewalk voids on the northwest part of the building, facing Higgins Avenue. According to the Sullivan Sidewalk Report in 1981, other than knowing there were once sidewalk voids there that were filled, it is unclear whether there may have once been stairs from the sidewalk that led down to this basement room (Sullivan Associates 1981:D42–43). If not stairs, there may have been glass blocks in the sidewalk to provide light into the void space. The void spaces connected to these basements, for the Merc and all of the other properties discussed, often had small, glass prism blocks in the sidewalk above the void. The prism design on the underside of these blocks would distribute light from the street into the void or basement space.

4.8.3 Artifact Recovery

During an earlier reconnaissance trip into the basement of the Mercantile before the fall project began, a tobacco pipe was found lying on the surface in Area 2 (Figure 4.61). At this point, it was decided that maybe a surface collection was in order (Figure 4.62). This resulted in the collection of a large number of artifacts. The artifacts have been cleaned and tagged and an artifact catalog has been placed with the collection; the collection is privately held in the care of the building owners at this time. There are a

great number of glass shards, bottle parts, corks, metal pieces, and paper. A sample of the artifacts is shown below (Figures 4.63 – 4.67).



**Figure 4.61. Tobacco pipe found on the floor surface in the Garden City Drug basement (Area 2).
Photo by Nikki Manning**



Figure 4.62. Field crew laying out and recording the grid to begin surface collection in the Garden City Drug basement (Area 2). Photo by Nikki Manning



Figure 4.63. Tobacco pipe recovered from Area 2. Photo by Rachel Summers-Wilson



Figure 4.64. Tin of Gre-Solvent hand cleaner recovered from Area 2. Photo by Rachel Summers-Wilson



Figure 4.65. Unused toothbrush with box recovered from Area 2. Photo by Rachel Summers-Wilson



Figure 4.66. Pharmacy prescription recovered from Area 2. Photo by Nikki Manning



Figure 4.67. "Glam" men's aftershave/tonic square bottle recovered from Area 2. Photo by Nikki Manning

Artifacts were also recovered from Area 3. There were fewer items pulled from this area, but they are nonetheless quite intriguing, especially considering the unknown use of the

crawlspace tunnels. For some small items, the smallest being a bead from a piece of jewelry, it is easily understood that they could have fallen between the floorboards above. The larger items however, a pair of men's dress shoes, for instance or an old box with shipping label and postage still intact in which baby shoes were shipped from Danvers, Massachusetts to the Missoula Mercantile are more perplexing. A stack of pinned together receipts from 1888 were found, as well as sardine cans, bottles, candy wrappers, advertising booklets, and comic books. The things that could not have "fallen through the cracks" from above suggest that people were using this crawlspace rather frequently and it was not just whoever dug the channels or maintenance workers. Not a single artifact recovered in these tunnels was of Chinese origin or even suggested Chinese use. A sample of artifacts is shown below (Figures 4.68 - 4.70).

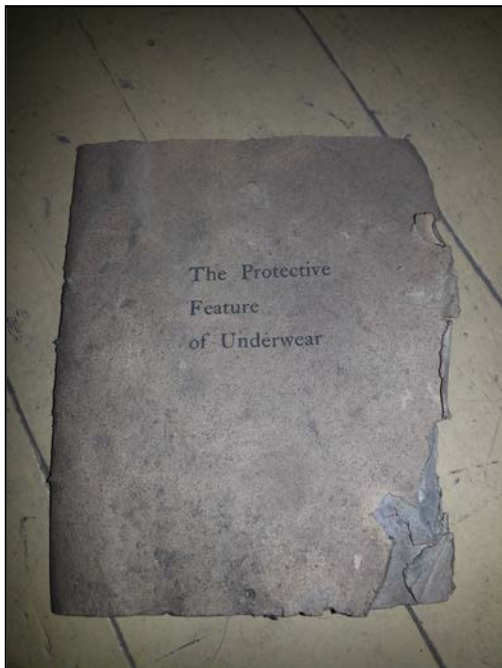


Figure 4.68. Presumably an advertisement for undergarments, a booklet written by a physician about their protective feature for the body, primarily geared toward men. Photo by Nikki Manning



Figure 4.69. A piece of stationery from the 1880s when the Mercantile was still known as Eddy, Hammond & Co. Photo by Nikki Manning



**Figure 4.70. Men's dress shoes (in situ) discovered on a ledge created by the tunnels in Area 3. Shoes were found approximately 5 feet back from the edge and are believed to be ca. 2000 when the building was occupied by Macy's Department Store.
Photo by Kelli Casias**

4.8.4 Analysis

This property was erected as the Missoula Mercantile and continued to be the Missoula Mercantile until approximately 1959. Built by A.B. Hammond, the wealthiest businessman in Missoula, it is an impressive structure. A.B. Hammond and Walter McLeod, his right hand man, were responsible for building the local steam plant near the river that made it necessary for steam pipes to be laid in a tunnel under Higgins Avenue in 1908 (Kirk and Bauer 2008:174). A.B. Hammond connected his buildings at the intersection of Higgins Avenue and Front Street (the Mercantile, the First National Bank, the Hammond Building and the Florence Hotel) first and then added businesses who requested connection after that.

This immediately throws into question the “Chinese tunnels” under Missoula city streets. It is possible that Chinese labor was used to build the tunnels, thus leading to the “Chinese tunnel” myth, but there are two reasons to believe this was not the case. First,

by 1908 the Chinese population in Missoula had diminished to approximately 73 according to the 1910 United States census (Koelbel 1979:60). Second, it is unlikely A.B. Hammond would have hired Chinese labor, short of a change of heart from twenty years earlier. During a very public political fight in 1891 in which Hammond sought to discredit Frank Higgins, mayoral candidate, he printed in the *Missoula Gazette* that Higgins “was unsuitable because he was unprogressive and because he employed Chinese...” (Johnson 1976:154).

The data shows that the Mercantile had extensive sidewalk voids on two sides of the building as well as tunnels that were used for other purposes. As far as it is known, this is the only building in the downtown Missoula area that has documented tunnels not connected to the steam tunnel system, even if the use of some of these tunnels is still unknown. While some of the recorded features for the Mercantile are connected to an underground, there is no evidence to connect any of these with the Chinese community and actually documentary evidence to the contrary.

Chapter 5: Discussion and Conclusion

The goal of this project was to answer the research question of whether or not an archaeological signature could be found in the Missoula underground to support the stories of “Chinese tunnels” and underground activity by the Chinese. The hypothesis was that if there were a lot of Chinese activity underground, there would be evidence to support this; such as archival documentation (city and building records or photos, for example) or material evidence (remnants of medicinal and/or opium paraphernalia and other “personal and domestic objects” that has become common in the work of Overseas Chinese archaeology (Wegars 2008:166). This also would have included the layout of underground space that might suggest Chinese occupation based on architectural features or symbols, exposure and access to the space (Yip 1995). The lack of evidence to support the Chinese myth makes it necessary to reject the hypothesis presented. Lacking the evidence in this first foray into the Missoula underground does not necessarily completely disprove the hypothesis, but is definitely cause for discussion as to why the hypothesis must be rejected and to offer alternative explanations.

5.1 Discussion

First, looking at each of the project sites in relation to the existence and use of the three main units of analysis (basements, sidewalk voids, and any type of tunnel or tunnel access) provides telling evidence. The data breaks down as shown in Figure 5.1. The research shows that ironically, the documented and archaeologically evident use of underground spaces was least at the Chinese-related sites (shown in red). At the other sites, there was use of the basements and sidewalk voids for various purposes and only two sites connected to the steam tunnel system.

Y – Existence and/or use; N – No existence and/or use; ? – Unknown existence and/or use

Site Trinomial	Existence/Use of Basement		Existence/Use of Sidewalk Void		Existence/Use of Tunnel(s)	
24MO0346	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24MO1111	Y	?	Y	?	N	N
24MO1113	Y	?	Y	?	N	N
24MO1110	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
24MO1119	Y	?	?	?	N	N
24MO1207	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
24MO1206	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
24MO0342	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Figure 5.1. Units of Analysis by Project Site

There were a number of other properties visited during the project where information was gathered but was not fully incorporated into the study. These were all considered in context to the eight project sites and specific known use was noted. This data is presented in Figure 5.2. The first eight trinomials, highlighted in yellow, are the project sites. The rest of the trinomials represent the other properties and the steam tunnels.

Site Trinomial	Utility	Storage	Printing	Opium Den	Business or Store	Auto Garage	Liquor	Barber Shop/Bath	Community Use
24MO0346	X	X			X	X	X		
24MO1111		X				X	X		
24MO1113									
24MO1110					X	X			
24MO1119									
24MO1207					?				
24MO1206			X		X				
24MO0352					X				
24MO0702	X	X			X	X		X	X
24MO1141		X			X				
24MO0349	X	X			X				X
24MO0341	X	X			X				X
24MO1140								X	
24MO0923	X	X							
24MO1132				?	X				
24MO0308	X	X							X
24MO0552		X							
Steam Tunnels	X								

Figure 5.2. Known underground use by site (in context).

The historical research shows that the 24MO119 site (presently the Riverside Café) was the location of two Chinese businesses (a restaurant and a store). This is not surprising given that the property was part of the biggest conglomeration of Chinese businesses and dwellings in Missoula at that time. Yet, there is nothing archaeological or architectural to suggest any other use of the basement as told by general oral history. 24MO1113, the present site of MacKenzie River Pizza, which was Sam Yung's Chinese restaurant for the first half of the 20th century has been altered and the basement, a renovated space with a modern, professional kitchen in it today, has no extant (or apparent) archaeological signatures (e.g. Figure 5.3) found at Chinese restaurants elsewhere in the state (Mai Wah Historical Society). Except for the historic documentation, it would be impossible today to recognize any archaeological signature of a Chinese business, let alone basement and sidewalk void use.



Figure 5.3. Cooking stove with Chinese wok used at the Mai Wah Noodle Parlor, Butte, Montana. Photo by Nikki Manning, 2013

The site at the present day Piece of Mind shop (24MO1207) on West Main Street does raise some questions about Chinese underground use. The building was never actually a Chinese restaurant; and yet there appears to be Chinese writing in the basement. The other concerning aspect of the graffiti is the conflicting translations of the writing between the “expert” quoted in the 1958 *Missoulian* article and the recent six who attempted translation during this project. The oral history of Chinese prostitution cribs along this block adds another bit to the mystery but no actual evidence has been found to prove/disprove such activities. Perhaps this basement was used as a Chinese prostitution crib or perhaps for gambling or an opium den – the three most common suggested Chinese uses of underground spaces from the oral history. Keeping in mind the need for multiple lines evidence, the research just does not support the stories. The writing on the wall, however cannot be overlooked and is worthy of continued research.

Giles and Giles (2007) examined the graffiti found in late 19th and early 20th century farm buildings in East Yorkshire, England concluding that the graffiti “were created by a group of young men at the bottom of the social hierarchy” (Giles and Giles 2007:336). They were young farm boys and hired farm hands with little or no education. This would have been similar to the Chinese population in Missoula at a time when the Chinese were not only disliked but actively persecuted. The striking thing about the Giles study is that the graffiti provided a window into the every day lives of these boys and a history that would otherwise not be known. In East Yorkshire they were able to compare the graffiti with oral histories. Combined with surveys of the buildings, noting the location of the graffiti in each, they had the multiple lines of evidence lacking for the Piece of Mind basement.

The three Chinese associated sites (24MO113, 24MO119, 24MO1207) are the only properties in the list that do not have a documented or archaeologically evident underground use. Site 24MO1207 (Piece of Mind) is noted as being questionable because of the fact that although the basement is documented by some secondary sources as once being a Chinese restaurant, primary sources such as Sanborn maps and city records that have been found so far do not support this assertion. Another item to note is the question regarding an opium den for site 24MO1132 (not part of this project). One oral history stated that items were found in the basement or sidewalk void for this property in the 1970s which suggested the operation of a Chinese opium den such as opium smoking paraphernalia, a bag of Chinese coins, and a stacked bunk bed four levels high (Darrell Johnson, 2014, pers. comm.). Because these artifacts have been lost and no photos are known to exist, this is something that cannot be dismissed but also cannot be taken as fact without corroborating evidence to support the claim.

This brings up another point that can be summarized in Figure 5.4. For the three Chinese affiliated sites and underground spaces in general, the number of references to nefarious Chinese activity exists only in the form of oral history. There is no reference to any of this activity underground in archival documentation, and there is also a lack of any archaeological evidence.

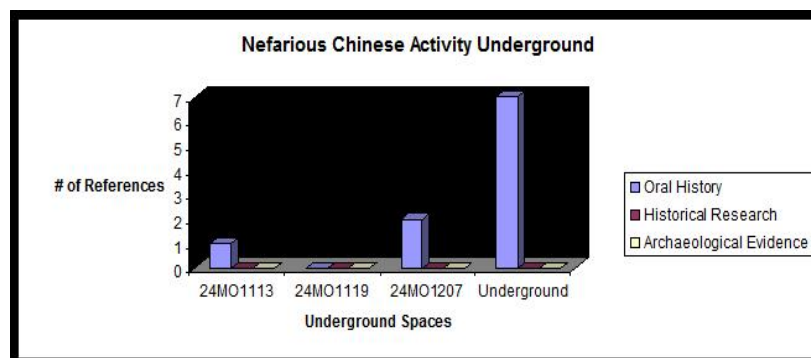


Figure 5.4. Weighing the evidence of possible Chinese underground activity.

It is necessary to clarify that in no way is the oral history of the Missoula historic underground being dismissed. Oral history is just as crucial to knowing about and understanding our past as any other line of evidence including archaeology as a scientific practice. Paul Shackel (2001) wrote about public memory and the search for power, stating that often collective memories of a group can often come at the expense of a subordinate group. This is not to say this is the case with Missoula and the myths of a Chinese underground. First of all, the belief and perpetuation of the belief in a “Chinese underground” is not unique to Missoula (Nee and Nee 1973; May 1997; Rast 2007; Cascade Geographic Society 2014). Second, selective memory that excludes certain aspects of the past and promotes other parts is unfortunately part of creating heritage (Shackel 2001:655–662). The early days of Missoula, like most other urban areas in the American West, were all about promoting the pioneer spirit, industry, mining, building the railroad, and progress. Selective memory about ill treatment of any subordinate group and collective memories that bring with them a sense of nostalgia for an earlier, carefree time that support the notions of nation-building is not surprising. (Shackel 2001:655). Unfortunately, this often creates identities for certain groups, whether it be a social, economic, or ethnic group that are perpetuated through this process of collective memory.

There are a number of simple reasons to explain why there have been no findings of an archaeological signature for underground use by any specific group, such as the Chinese. First, the sample of underground features examined thus far has already shown that the non-Chinese urban population was just as likely to use the underground spaces for storage, business, saloons, cold storage, etc. In the case of the Missoula Mercantile, the reported use of tunnels to hide from public view on the street was due to celebrity in

the case of the “John Wayne” tunnel, as opposed to the urban legend that the Chinese used tunnels so often to travel about the city to stay out of public view. The data collected so far for this project, with much still to be collected, demonstrate that these tunnels, sidewalk voids, and basement spaces were built and intended to be part of the downtown Missoula infrastructure. In a tight urban environment, the exploitation of marginal spaces served economic and practical purposes and perhaps secondarily, social and cultural needs as well.

Progress and development of the downtown area must also be considered. Needs change and the infrastructure and built environment are continuously changing to meet those needs of progress and development. Many of the buildings have been renovated beyond recognition without basement spaces or other parts of the building being surveyed or recorded.

The size of the population must be taken into account as well. According to the 1890 U.S. census, at its height the Chinese population in Missoula was just over 400. It is possible that the population was so low in relation to the overall population in Missoula that the Chinese here just did not experience many of the same issues as in urban areas with much larger populations. On the note of larger urban populations and returning to the collective memory issue, there is one other reason or theory to be considered regarding so-called “Chinese undergrounds.”

In 1897, Frank Norris, an American novelist with a naturalist style of writing printed a short story called, “The Third Circle.” Norris’ three circles were the three parts of San Francisco’s Chinatown; at least in his opinion and that of many others. “In reality there are three parts of Chinatown – the part the guides show you, the part the guides

don't show you, and the part that no one ever hears of" (Rast 2007:29). The story goes on to tell of a couple who went about touring Chinatown without guides, searching for the "authentic Chinatown." The wife is ultimately kidnapped and although never seen again by her husband she is discovered twenty years later by the narrator in Norris' story, in the "third circle" strung out on opium, living in an opium den as a prostitute with a different name with no recollection of her life before the kidnapping (Rast 2007:30). This story and ones like it were not uncommon around the turn of the 20th century.

Even with stories such as this, in the 1880s there was a rise in tourism in San Francisco as people searched for a different kind of American West. The interest was more in experiences with the "other" that helped them set themselves apart and make sense of the changing society around them and their future place in it. The best place to find this in San Francisco was Chinatown and of course, shrewd entrepreneurs latched onto the economically lucrative possibilities without thought as to the cultural and social implications for Chinese American identity (Rast 2007:29–43).

In places like San Francisco's Chinatown, tour guides promised the opportunity to glimpse what the real Chinatown was like beyond the restaurants, shops, and typical tourist traps. When the scenes of opium smoking, gambling, and other deprivation became less frequent, threatening their bottom line, the tour guides began to pay Chinatown residents to fake those activities in dark basements and alleys away from the light of day. Recounting W.H. Gleadell's tourist experience written in "Night Scenes in Chinatown," Rast suggests that this is where the entire "Chinese underground" myth began. It was "rumored to be a vast labyrinth of opium dens, gambling halls, criminal hideouts, and slave quarters that extended four or more stories below ground" (Rast

2007:46). See also Gleadell 1895; Carey 1902; Asbury 1933; Genthe 1936; and Buel 2010 for more Chinatown tourist accounts and descriptions of the scenery in which they found themselves.

Rast also talks about Charles Dobie, a writer and a Chinatown tour guide in the 1890s who admits in his writing about San Francisco's Chinatown (Dobie and Suydam 1936) that the labyrinth of tunnels were as fake as the scenes they paid Chinatown residents to re-enact. Rast quotes Dobie as saying that it was, "an ingenious labyrinth contrived out of connecting basements and narrow passageways one level below the street" and that these underground spaces "grew in legend until practically every stranger...repeated marvelous tales of how it burrowed down five, six, seven, eight stories underground" (Rast 2007:47). In reality, tourists were only one story underground, led in a twisted maze of sloping landscape to make them believe they were much lower than they were.

Rumors about Chinese undergrounds also suggest that most of the Chinese also lived underground, in basements and strange underground structures. Many times the reason for this was simple – urban sprawl often pushed in on the small Chinatowns causing them to often live in any affordable space they could find, including basements (Yip 1995). They also "had little choice but to subdivide their rooms, dig out basements, and build lofts or tiers of bunks" (Rast 2007:34). Bunk beds with a number of layers are sometimes considered to be the sign of a possible opium den, but as it is described here, it was often just a necessity to have many people living under the same roof. To circle back to the Missoula underground project, there are a number of instances where these facts can explain some of the underground spaces. For instance, in the case where bunk beds,

opium paraphernalia, and Chinese coins were found, the conclusion was made that it must have been an opium den. Is it not possible to consider that multiple people who were of Chinese descent once lived there?

Over three decades ago, Robert Schuyler (1980) asked whether ethnicity is recognizable in the archaeological record. Since then archaeology in general has been providing alternatives for examining how people construct and maintain identity and how ethnicity is a part of that identity (Nagel 1994; Scott 1994; Banks 1996; Orser, Jr. 1998; Franklin and Fessler 1999; Orser 2001; Dixon 2005; Orser 2007). Just as historical archaeology can help make sense of the complicated interactions in urban settings, so can considering identity as encompassing more than ethnicity, but also social and economic class and gender.

Taking a cue from Schuyler, can “the findings of historical archaeologists contribute to a fuller understanding of social uses of ethnicity” (Franklin and Fessler 1999:3)? The answer is yes. In small and large urban areas all over the American West around the turn of the 20th century, various “ethnic” groups (Chinese, Japanese, Irish, Italian, etc.) were targets of economic frustration. So many had moved to the American West looking to strike it rich in gold mining or had arrived by working the railroad. When gold deposits were for the most part depleted and the railroads were finished, many “Americans” sought work at the same time as mass arrivals of immigrants arrived via San Francisco competing for the same work and willing to work for less pay. A lot of the discrimination was based in economics and it was easiest to focus on those who were visibly different in looks and lifestyle.

This is not to say that archaeological sites cannot have “ethnic markers” or that they do not exist at all. An assortment of particular artifacts can indeed point to a certain ethnic group, but there must be caution against taking this as an absolute (Wegars 1991; Praetzellis and Praetzellis 2001). The law of equifinality applied to archaeology only affirms that the archaeological assemblage is not the end answer but suggests the beginning, to know what research questions to ask about the site and why we as archaeologists are asking them. Continuing the research with multiple lines of evidence, incorporating oral history, social history, and a knowledgeable understanding of material culture that separates itself from the ideas and traditional academic cultural expectations can force more in-depth and complete analyses (Voss 2005; Mullins 2008:156).

Along those lines, this brings up what was unfortunately an important research limitation for this project - the inability to do formal archaeological excavations. An ethnic marker does not get any clearer than literal writing on the wall, as this survey found at the Piece of Mind shop, but finding out through historical research that this was likely not the location of a Chinese establishment as is commonly believed opens up a bigger research question. For example, if it was not a Chinese business or dwelling, why is there somewhat confusing and illegible Chinese writing on the wall? Might excavation in the basement and/or the small dirt area behind the building help to answer that question since, particularly in urban areas, the lots behind buildings are usually where features that yield archaeological evidence of past activity is found (Costello et al. 2008:138)?

5.2 Future Directions

Barbara Voss and Rebecca Allen (2008:18–20) outlined three primary challenges created by current historical archaeology of the Overseas Chinese – localized points of reference, research based on acculturation, and Orientalism. At least two of those challenges were encountered to some degree during this project. First, the focus of underground survey was strictly local and second it was admittedly laced with Orientalism. While it is true that secondary sources were consulted about the history of underground spaces in other cities, a current survey of such spaces was not conducted. Given the time and scope limitations of a Masters thesis, this is a reasonable exclusion but does open the possibility for future research in an area that is lacking within urban archaeology. In some cases, the presence of “underground” features may not even be recognized, but using the units of analysis from this project – basement, tunnel, sidewalk void – an extensive study could be conducted to compare the historic use of underground space in multiple urban areas at regional, national, and international scales. Looking at sites in isolation instead of in comparison to each other greatly limits what can be learned (Delle 1999:136, 154); thus a broader, comparative study is essential to contextualize interpretations of underground spaces in Missoula and elsewhere.

Along the same lines, to prove/disprove the hypothesis this project sought archaeological signatures (i.e. ethnic markers) of a Chinese underground and/or evidence of use of the underground by the Chinese due to Missoula’s strong collective memory associating the Chinese with the underground. This made the Voss and Allen (2008:18–20) challenges quite relevant to - and a ubiquitous part of - the Missoula Historic Underground Project. For future work dedicated to underground spaces, it is

recommended that more research be conducted about the use of underground spaces without looking for such things as “ethnic markers” at the outset. It is first important to understand the roles that an underground infrastructure played (or plays) in an urban environment in order to search for similarities that are generally consistent with the use of underground space. At that point, it might be possible to find the differences which would produce the richness of data about the process of urbanization and create a context and framework within which to form hypotheses and determine whether ethnicity is even part of that discussion. This project so far as covered the dates from the founding of Missoula in 1867 to 1920. It is suggested that a more complete picture of underground use can be formed by examining more closely the urban lore during alcohol Prohibition, the history of female boarding houses, and Cold War era fallout shelters. Another suggestion is to begin a comparison of other Montana towns with underground spaces and tunnels and continue broadening the scope from there to other cities in the American West, the entire United States and even globally.

Of course for work like this to even have a future, preservation issues must be addressed, especially in an ever-changing urban environment. While it may not be possible to preserve every building, sidewalk void, tunnel, basement, or all of the data contained therein, it is realistic to record and document many of these to understand how people used and adapted to their built environment in urban settings. The most perfect example from the Missoula Historic Underground Project of such activity being valuable is from the Top Hat Bar. Renovations completely altered the structure inside and out. Without the opportunity of well-timed archaeological survey prior to renovations there, the existence and documentation of the hidden basement door would have been lost, with

no way to systematically connect the location of the door to what was once underground storage.

Even though all of that data is critical to know more about the past, preserving everything is not at all realistic. It is necessary to be selective, and who gets to make those decisions is not always based on the most optimal motivations (Lozny 2006:16). Again, this is probably nowhere more the case than in urban settings. It is easy to point the finger at politics, stronger influence of one class over another, commercialism, or, as Stephen Mrozowski (2008:133) suggests “the boom/bust cycle of American capitalism” as the catalysts for heritage preservation decision-making. The harder part is finding a viable solution. Ideally, archaeology can become more integrated with Missoula’s Historic Preservation Office and urban planning, as this could open up opportunity to conduct more archaeological surveys that answer many questions about Missoula history and by making that history more relevant during discussions of city development.

5.3 Conclusion

Urban archaeology is well-suited to answer questions about social group interaction in an urban environment. While it was necessary to reject the project hypothesis based on the data, the real discussion occurs with the reasons that the data did not support the hypothesis. At this point, it appears that somewhere along the way, possibly in 1880s San Francisco, urban underground space became synonymous with Chinese identity. Yet, through concepts like spatial analysis of the landscape and theories about identity and collective memory, “urban archaeology continues to produce an increasingly complex vision of material life in cities that unseats many ideological notions of urban life and confronts the complicated social life of urban folk” (Mullins and

Warner 2008:2; see also Mrozowski 2008:135). This project concluded that the underground spaces in Missoula (and likely in other urban areas as well) were used for multiple reasons by many different groups and not just, as the current collective memory suggests, by the Chinese.

The goal of this project has never been to myth-bust local lore or to disprove the oral history that connects historic underground spaces to the Overseas Chinese population in the early American West. Even if that had been the goal, it is fair to say that it was not accomplished anyway. It is not even possible to claim that the original research question has been fully answered. There are a number of theories that could be supported with the data collected. What the project did do was use methods that produced multiple lines of evidence to offer some concrete facts about the use of Missoula underground spaces and lay the groundwork for future research.

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Appendix 1:

The Chinese Exclusion Act

Chinese Exclusion Act

May 6, 1882

(U. S. Statutes at Large, Vol. XXII, p. 58 ff.)

An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese.

WHEREAS, in the opinion of the Government of the United States the coming of Chinese laborers to this country endangers the good order of certain localities within the territory thereof: Therefore,

Be it enacted, That from and after the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of this act, and until the expiration of ten years next after the passage of this act, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States be, . . . suspended; and during such suspension it shall not be lawful for any Chinese laborer to come, or, having so come after the expiration of said ninety days, to remain within the United States.

SEC. 2. That the master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the United States on such vessel, and land or permit to be landed, any Chinese laborer, from any foreign port or place, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each and every such Chinese laborer so brought, and may be also imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.

SEC. 3. That the two foregoing sections shall not apply to Chinese laborers who were in the United States on the seventeenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty, or who shall have come into the same before the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of this act, . . .

SEC. 6. That in order to the faithful execution of articles one and two of the treaty in this act before mentioned, every Chinese person other than a laborer who may be entitled by said treaty and this act to come within the United States, and who shall be about to come to the United States, shall be identified as so entitled by the Chinese Government in each case, such identity to be evidenced by a certificate issued under the authority of said government, which certificate shall be in the English language or (if not in the English language) accompanied by a translation into English, stating such right to come, and which certificate shall state the name, title, or official rank, if any, the age, height, and all physical peculiarities former and present occupation or profession and place of residence in China of the person to whom the certificate is issued and that such person is entitled conformably to the treaty in this act mentioned to come within the United States. . . .

SEC. 12. That no Chinese person shall be permitted to enter the United States by land without producing to the proper office of customs the certificate in this act required of Chinese persons seeking to land from a vessel. Any any Chinese person found unlawfully within the United States shall be caused to be removed therefrom to the country from whence he came, by direction of the President of the United States, and at the cost of the United States, after being brought before some justice, judge, or commissioner of a court of the United States and found to be one not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States.

SEC. 13. That this act shall not apply to diplomatic and other officers of the Chinese Government traveling upon the business of that government, whose credentials shall be taken as equivalent to the certificate in this act mentioned, and shall exempt them and their body and household servants from the provisions of this act as to other Chinese persons.

SEC. 14. That hereafter no State court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and all laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 15. That the words "Chinese laborers," whenever used in this act, shall be construed to mean both skilled and unskilled laborers and Chinese employed in mining.

Appendix 2: Blank Forms

Archives Spreadsheet Example
Feature Form
Feature Log
Surface Inventory Form with Scale Set to 3x3

Appendix 2.1 Archives Spreadsheet Example

[illegible]

Appendix 2.2
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number:
Feature #:

Street Address:

Other Designations:

Historic Name of Building:

Name of Current Business in Building:

Name of Feature:

Feature Description:

Estimated Dates of the Feature:

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References:

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by:

Date:

Appendix 2.3

Missoula Historic Underground Project Urban Archaeological Survey Feature Log

**Smithsonian Trinomial Number:
Address:**

<u>Feature #</u>	<u>Name of Feature</u>	<u>Date Assigned</u>	<u>Comments</u>
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Appendix 2.4

The University of Montana Department of Anthropology

EXCAVATION UNIT FORM

SITE NAME: _____ SITE NUMBER: 24-M0- FEATURE NUMBER: _____

DATE: _____ EXCAVATOR(S): _____

CONTEXT No: _____ UNIT No: _____ Coordinates (SW corner): _____N; _____S; _____E; _____W

UNIT SIZE: _____ STRATUM or LEVEL: _____ ARTIFACT BAG NUMBER(S): _____

Opening Date: _____ Closing Date: _____ SCREEN SIZE: 1/4" or 1/8" (circle one)

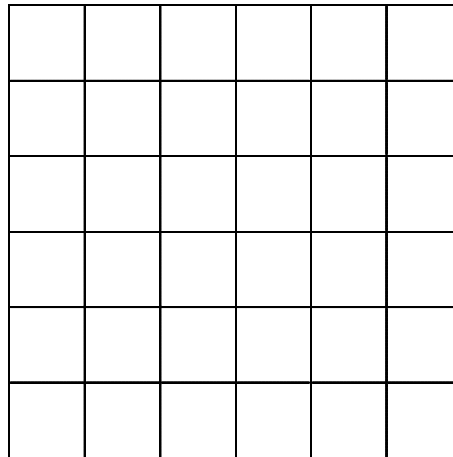
Excavation Procedure: ☐ Trowel ☐ Shovel ☐ Heavy Equipment ☐ Dry Screen ☐ Wet Screen ☐ Other _____

PHOTOS: _____

PLAN VIEW

NW

NE



SW

SE

0m

3m

LEGEND

_____ Charcoal	_____ Ash	_____ Rock
_____ Brick	_____ Wood	_____ Square Nail
_____ Window Glass	_____ Bottle	_____ Ceramic
_____ Can	_____ Other	

FORM CONTINUES ON OTHER SIDE

CONTINUED OTHER SIDE

SITE NAME: _____ SITE NUMBER: _____

Cultural Materials (Describe all artifacts from this context, noting material types, distribution or patterning, density, approximate quantities, changes from previous levels, disturbances, etc.).

2. Associated Features in this context? Yes___No___ **Feature Record Attached?**

Yes___No___

Feature # _____ **Type of Feature:** _____

Feature # _____ **Type of Feature:** _____

3. Additional Notes and Comments:

4. Tally all Non-Collected and/or Sampled Cultural Materials from this context:

NON-COLLECTED ITEMS

Material Type	Quantity	Description

5. Soils (If applicable, describe color, texture, inclusions, disturbances, changes from previous levels, etc.)

Munsell Color(s) **Dry:** Color(s) _____ **Munsell Number(s)** _____

Moist: Color(s) _____ **Munsell Number(s)** _____

Appendix 3: Archives Collections Examined

<u>Collection Name</u>	<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box/Folder</u>	<u>Description</u>
-	-	-	-	-
C.H. McLeod	MSS 001	I	Boxes 1-21, 23-26, 28-61	Personal Correspondence
		II	Box 62	Legal Documents, 1885-1939
		III	Boxes 62-64	Financial Records, 1881-1953
		III	Vols. 1-25	Journals
		III	79OS/85	Daybook
		III	Vol. 86	City Warrants
		IV	Box 65	Organizational Documents, 1891-1941
		VI	Boxes 65-66	Personal Documents, 1885-1948
		VII	Boxes 66-67	Printed Material, Scarpbooks, 1906-1947
		VIII	Boxes 77-78, 82OS, OS20	Photos 1865-1946
		XXIV	Box 69	Western Montana Bank, 1921
		XXV	Boxes 69-70, 73	MMCo. Employee Protective Association
		XXXII	Ledgers 129-130	Missoula Real Estate Association, 1885-1926
Walter H. McLeod	MSS 002		Box 1	Biographical
			Boxes 33, 37-39	Correspondence with Montana Power Co.
			Box 32	Photos
			Boxes 73-76	Interoffice Correspondence, Financial Records
			Boxes 78-79	Management
			Boxes 82, 86, 91, 95	Florence Hotel
			Boxes 100-101	Montana Power Company
			Boxes 105-106	Newspaper Clippings
			Boxes 107-111	Research Files
Gibson, Kirkemo and Bakke	MSS 020	XXVII	209	Garden City Liquor and Bottling, Undated
			210	Gibson Building/Block (100 East Broadway)
			165	Hammond Building Entrance Remodel 1922
			84	Harnois Theater (200 Block of East Main)
			214	A.C. Hollenbeck Auto Garage, Undated
Gibson, Kirkemo and Bakke			215	Inland Realty Company Store, 1915

			231	American Legion/KGVO (400 Ryman)
			152	John M. Keith Garage, 1921
			27	Johnson and Olson Piping Plans Western Hotel
			218	Keith and Ross Store Building, Undated
			240	Keith Building (403 North Higgins), 1903-1905
			26	Herman Kohn Piping Plans Atantic Hotel, 1913
			220	Herman Kohn Building and Addition, undated
			224	Lucy Building (330 North Higgins), 1909
			78	Mapes and Mapes Store, 1916
			235	McHaffie Store (337 North Higgins), 1903
			227	Missoula Brick and Tile Works, undated
			41	Missoula Cemetery Barn, 1914
			30	Missoula Hotel Apartments, 1925
			51	Missoula Light and Water Barn, 1915
			107	Missoula Mercantile Parking House, 1919
			18	Missoula Mercantile Company Toilet Rooms
			229	Missoulia Building, undated
			230	Montana Mercantile Elevator and Warehouse
			24	William Pritchard Business Block, 1913
			125	Rialto Corporation Theater Building, 1920
			240	Morris Schlossberg Building, undated
			84	Harry L. Shapard Store Building, undated
			87	Shapard Hotel (423-429 North Higgins), 1909
			81	Union Hall, 1916
Gibson, Kirkemo and Bakke			104	Joe Wagner Store Building, undated
			114	Wilma Theater (131 South Higgins), 1920
Francis Lyman Worden Papers	MSS 021	II	1/11	John Mullan
		III	1/17	Insurance Records

		IV	1/23, 1/26, 1/27	Clippings, Missoula History, Personal Research
		VI	3/1	Property Identures
		VII	3/6	Insurance Records
		VII	Subseries 2&3	Day Books
Joseph M. Dixon Papers	MSS 055	I	1/2	Missoula and Montana History
		V	84/7	Dixon Building, 1919
		V	85/2	Montana Block, 1918
		XII	Boxes 109-114	Newspaper Clippings
		XIII	Photos	76-0218, 76-0219, 77-0037, 78-0273, 82-0192
			119/7	55(XIII): 39-42, 80-81, 83-84
Mike Mansfield Papers	MSS 065	XII	238/13	Montana Barber Board - Albert G. Noraker
		VIII	85/26	Exhibition of Chinese Artifacts
First National Bank	MSS 107		Boxes 5, OS/6	
Western Montana Bank	MSS 111		Box 1	
Robert J. McCaig Papers	MSS 115		Boxes 7-8, OS1	
Charity Fowler Bishop	MSS 202	Reel 1	Frames 131-196	Diary of time in Missoula
City of Missoula	MSS 216	V	118-120	Ordinances
		VII	129-130	Resolutions
		XII	172b, 172c, 173	Police Court Docket
		XVI	237-238	Scrapbooks
		XIX	255, 256, 383	City Council Meeting Minutes
Montana Power Company Records	MSS 240	I	B6, B11, B12	
		VII	1/11 and 1/12	
		XVIII	ALL	
		XIX	ALL	
		XX	ALL	
		XXVII	ALL	
		XXVIII	ALL	
		XXXIV	PS1-PS6	
R. H. McKay Photographs	MSS 249	ALL	ALL	ALL
Will Cave Papers	MSS 262	ALL	ALL	ALL
Rankin Family Papers	MSS 280	I	1/1, 1/2, 1/5, 3/2	House Rules, Laundry Records, Register, Florence
Missoula County Records	MSS 310	ALL	ALL	ALL
John E. Dunn Photographs	MSS 361	II	361	2, 6-10, 18-20, 28, 36-41, 50-57, 85, 104, 109, 113, 125-128
Sam H. Williams Ledgers	MSS 379	ALL	ALL	ALL
Wilalrd A. Hartley	MSS 414		75.0003-75.0005	
Stan Healy Photographs	MSS 430	ALL	ALL	ALL
Thomas Greenough Ledgers	MSS 442	ALL	ALL	First National Bank
Rhoda Richardson Papers	MSS 466		Box 1	
Audra Browman Files/Papers	MSS 468	ALL	ALL	ALL

William A. Hoblitzell Photographs	MSS 489	ALL	ALL	ALL
Frank M. Ingalls Photographs	MSS 498	ALL	ALL	ALL
Missoula Fire Department Scrapbook	MSS 507	ALL	ALL	ALL
Missoula Light and Water Company	MSS 581		Vols. 18, 24-26	
Edward H. Boos Photographs	MSS 672		Box 2	672-052 thru 672-058
			Box 4	672-291 thru 672-303
Walter H. McLeod Home Movies	MSS 693	NA	693.010	Downtown
			693.015	Merc Party
			693.035	Hammond Building Fire

MSS 249 Rollin H. McKay Photograph Collection 1880-1965 (Detailed Listing)

81-0342	West Front Street from Higgins, Missoula, Montana, January 2, 1930
81-0343	John R. Daily company, Missoula, circa 1950
82-0203	Pumping hospital sewage, West Cedar Street, Missoula, Montana, February 18, 1913
82-0216	Franks Café, Missoula, Montana, 1928
94-0096	Missoula, aerial, Missoula looking toward Hellgate, April 1948
94-0097	Missoula, aerial, city center, April 12, 1952
94-0098	Missoula, aerials, city center, April 12, 1952
94-0144	Florence Hotel Lobby, (post card), undated
94-0145	Florence Hotel Lobby, (post card), undated
94-0146	Florence Hotel, Redwood Room, (post card), undated
94-0148	Federal Building, Missoula, (post card), undated
94-0149	New Florence Hotel, Missoula, (post card), undated
94-0150	Mezzanine Florence Hotel, (post card), undated
94-0151	Florentine Gardens, (post card), undated
94-0152	Florence Hotel, undated
94-0153	Lobby, Florence Hotel, (post card), undated
94-0154	A dining room in the Florence Hotel, (post card), undated
94-0155	Higgins Avenue, Missoula, (post card), undated
94-0156	Florence Hotel, (post card), undated
94-0157	Coffee shop in Florence Hotel, (post card), undated
94-0158	Florence Hotel, Missoula, (post card), circa 1947
94-0159	Florence Hotel, (post card), circa 1945
94-0160	New Florence Hotel, Missoula, Montana, (post card), circa 1945
94-0161	New Florence Hotel, Missoula, Montana, (post card), circa 1945
94-0162	Florence Hotel, circa 1945
94-0163	Florence Hotel, (post card), circa 1945
94-0164	Florence Hotel Dinning Room, (post card), 1944
94-0165	Florence Hotel Lobby, (post card), 1944
94-0166	Missoula aerial photo, "city center," (post card #35), June 19, 1941
94-0167	Broadway Ave., Missoula, (post card), circa 1944
94-0193	Clark Fork Scene, (post card), undated
94-0270	Roundhouse and Railroad yard in Missoula "Mission Flathead trip" #25 aerial, April 29, 1947
94-0298	Parkway, Orange Street Bridge, (post card), circa 1940

94-0300	Broadway, Missoula, (post card), circa 1940
94-0424	Florence Hotel "May Fair room after a party", Missoula, February 9, 1946
94-0425	Florence Hotel "Room 224 after a party", Missoula, February 9, 1946
94-0432	Florence Hotel, circa 1940
94-0433	Florence Hotel, Redwood Room, circa 1940
94-0435	Parkway Orange Street Bridge, Missoula, circa 1940
94-0437	Higgins Ave. Bridge, Milwaukee Depot, Missoula, circa 1940
94-0522	Missoula County Courthouse, undated
94-0524	Winter Scene, undated
94-0547	Hammond Arcade Fire, Missoula, circa 1932
94-0553	H.B. Berky Construction, (maybe 2nd story on J.C. Penney Bldg., Higgins Ave.), Missoula, undated
94-0554	H.B. Berky Construction, Building demolition after a fire, Missoula, undated
94-0561	City Center (aerial), Missoula, April 30, 1955
94-0572	Missoula, aerial: intersection Orange, Front and Main Streets, 1957
94-0587	Missoula, aerial: Missoula Mercantile Company Warehouse, 1957
94-0602	Redwood Room, Florence Hotel, (post card), circa 1950
94-0617	Florence Hotel "Rose room after a party", Missoula, February 9, 1946
94-0618	Florence Hotel "Rose room after a party", Missoula, February 9, 1946
94-0619	Florence Hotel "Mayfair room after a party", Missoula, February 9, 1946
94-0724	Higgins Avenue Florence Hotel, Wilma Building, Higgins and Broadway, The Oxford, Missoula, circa 1935
94-0725	Missoula, hardware store window, circa 1935
94-0726	Broadway and Higgins: hardware store window, Missoula, circa 1935
94-0727	Higgins Avenue Missoula Mercantile, Missoula, circa 1935
94-0728	Main Street, Hotel Palace, Missoula, circa 1935
94-0729	Higgins Avenue The Office Supply, Missoula, circa 1935
94-0730	Higgins Avenue Florence Hotel, Wilma Building, Missoula, undated
94-0731	Broadway Avenue, Montana Power, Missoula, circa 1935
94-0732	Higgins Avenue, Missoula Mercantile, Missoula, undated
94-0741	Florence Hotel fire, Missoula, circa 1935
94-0742	Florence Hotel fire, Missoula, circa 1935
94-0743	Florence Hotel fire, Missoula, circa 1935
94-0744	Florence Hotel fire, Missoula, circa 1935

94-0745	Florence Hotel fire, Missoula, circa 1935
94-0746	Montgomery Ward and tailors at work, Missoula, undated
94-0748	Higgins Avenue, Winter, Missoula, circa 1935
94-0749	Higgins Avenue, Winter, Missoula, circa 1935
94-0750	Methodist Church, Missoula, circa 1935
94-0774	Missoula, aerial, Missoula looking down river, April 1948
94-0775	Missoula, aerial, Missoula County Courthouse, 1948
94-0776	Missoula, aerial, White Pine Sash Company, 1948
94-0934	Maverick Bar, 1954
94-0935	Maverick Bar, 1954
94-0936	Fire, Ormesher Grocery, Missoula, December 30, 1951
94-0937	Fire, Ormesher Grocery, Missoula, December 30, 1951
94-0997	Flood, Higgins Avenue Bridge, Missoula, 1908
94-0998	Missoula, aerial, Higgins Ave Bridge looking upstream, June 24, 1924
94-1228	Missoula River, 317, 1925
94-1229	Missoula River, 318, 1925
94-1230	Missoula River, 320, 1925
94-1275	Masonic Temple, 360, June 1928
94-1298	Sugar Beet Refinery, the first load of sugar beets brought to Missoula factory. This is the first factory at Missoula. Original photo made, Oct. 8, 1917, this copy made August 1928, 383 October 8, 1917
94-1299	Shorty Shope, 384, September 14, 1928
94-1300	Shorty Shope, 384-1, September 14, 1928
94-1416	First National Bank Building, 501, Missoula, undated
94-1418	Montana Block, 503, Missoula, undated
94-1516	Higgins Avenue from Penwell Hotel, Missoula, 588, 1924
94-1517	Higgins Avenue from Penwell Hotel, Missoula, 588, 1924
94-1564	Employees, Daily Missoulian, Missoula, 631, April 1923
94-1565	Employees, Daily Missoulian, Missoula, 631-1, April 1923
94-1566	Employees, Daily Missoulian, Missoula, 631-2, April 1923
94-1567	Newsboys, Missoulian and Sentinel, Missoula, 631-3, April 1923
94-1568	Newsboys, Missoulian and Sentinel, Missoula, 631-4, April 1923
94-1569	Daily Missoulian, press room, Missoula, 631-5, April 1923
94-1570	Daily Missoulian, mechanical room(?), Missoula, 631-6, April 1923
94-1571	Daily Missoulian, reporters(?), Missoula, 631-7, April 1923
94-1572	Linotype operators, Daily Missoulian, Missoula, 631-8, April 1923

94-1573	Daily Missoulain, golf team(?), Missoula, 631-9, April 1923
94-1574	Daily Missoulain, job printing(?), Missoula, 631-10, April 1923
94-1575	Daily Missoulain, job printing(?), Missoula, 631-11, April 1923
94-1576	Daily Missoulain, job printing (?), Missoula, 631-12, April 1923
94-1577	Daily Missoulain, linotype operators, Missoula, 631-13, April 1923
94-1578	Daily Missoulain, press room or job shop, Missoula, 631-14, April 1923
94-1579	Daily Missoulain, office, 631-15, Missoula, April 1923
94-1580	Daily Missoulain, office, 631-16, Missoula, April 1923
94-1581	Daily Missoulain, office, 631-17, Missoula, April 1923
94-1582	Daily Missoulain, composing room (?), Missoula, 631-18, April 1923
94-1583	Daily Missoulain, engraving, Missoula, 631-19, April 1923
94-1584	Daily Missoulain, job printing press, Missoula, 631-20, April 1923
94-1590	Missoula County Courthouse, undated
94-1619	Missoula Mercantile, Missoula, 649, 1927
94-1626	Boehne, Cummings Trout Fly factory, 120 west Main, (\$ 0.75 each, mounted, \$ 0.50 ea. unmounted), Missoula, 654, 1931 (nitrate negative)

94-1627	Boehne Cummings Trout Fly factory, 120 W. Main, Missoula, 654-1, (safety negative), 1931
94-1628	Marsh Mortuary, 224 W. Spruce, next door to Paxson Hotel, 655, undated (nitrate negative)
94-1649	Missoula Mercantile Company Picnic Parade, 669, June 26, 1924
94-1650	Donohue Building, 670, undated
94-1651	Gas Works, 673, undated
94-1672	Dailey Meat Market, Missoula, 691-1, undated
94-1673	Dailey Meat Market, Missoula, 691-2, undated
94-1674	Dailey Meat Market, Missoula, 691-3, undated
94-1675	Dailey Meat Market, Missoula, 691-4, undated
94-1676	Dailey Meat Market, Missoula, 691-5, undated
94-1690	Polley's Mill, Missoula, 704, March 28, 1924
94-1691	Polley's Mill, Missoula, 704-1, March 28, 1924
94-1692	Polley's Mill, Missoula, 704-2, March 28, 1924
94-1786	Missoula Hotel, cocktail lounge, Missoula, 804, undated
94-1787	Missoula Hotel, cocktail lounge, Missoula, 804-1, undated

94-1788	Missoula Hotel, cocktail lounge, Missoula, 804-2, undated
94-1789	Missoula Hotel, dining room, Missoula, 804-3, undated
94-1796	Garden City Floral company building and building across the street with fire damage, undated
94-1799	Missoula Hotel, cocktail lounge, Missoula, 804-4, undated
94-1800	Missoula Hotel, dining room, Missoula, 804-5, undated
94-1801	Missoula Hotel, dining room, Missoula, 804-6, undated
94-1802	Missoula Hotel, banquet room, Missoula, 804-7, undated
94-1803	Missoula Hotel, cocktail lounge, Missoula, 804-8, undated
94-1804	Missoula Hotel, cocktail lounge, Missoula, 804-9, undated
94-1874	M.M. Company, employers, copy of early photo, 870, circa 1883
94-1922	Missoula, Montana, aerial photo, 235, 1947
94-1923	Missoula, Montana, aerial photo, 234, 1947
94-1924	Missoula, Montana, aerial photo, 243, 1941
94-1925	Missoula, aerial photo, 242, 1941
94-1926	Missoula, aerial photo, 241, 1941
94-1941	KGVO Radio Station, Montage, personnel, studio, transmitter, Missoula, February 25, 1939
94-1942	KGVO Radio Station, exterior, studio, office, Missoula, February 25, 1939
94-1943	Florence Hotel, Kohn Jewelry, Missoula, September 25, 1936
94-1944	Florence Hotel fire, mop up phase, Missoula, September 25, 1936
94-1945	Florence Hotel fire, mop up phase, Missoula, September 25, 1936
94-1946	Florence Hotel fire, September 25, Missoula, 1936
94-1947	Florence Hotel fire, September 25, Missoula, 1936
94-1948	Florence Hotel fire, moping up after the fire, Missoula, September 25, 1936
94-1949	Florence Hotel Fire, Missoula, September 25, 1936
94-1950	Florence Hotel Fire, moping up after the fire, Missoula, September 25, 1936
94-1951	Florence Hotel Fire, Missoula, September 25, 1936
94-1952	Florence Hotel Fire, 3 men surveying the damage, Missoula, September 25, 1936
94-1953	Florence Hotel Fire, Missoula, September 25, 1936
94-1954	Florence Hotel Fire, Garden City Floral, Missoula, September 24, 1936
94-1955	Florence Hotel Fire, Garden City Floral wall falling, Missoula, September 24, 1936
94-1956	Florence Hotel Fire, mop up after fire, Missoula, September 25, 1936

94-1957	Florence Hotel Fire, mop up after fire, Missoula, September 25, 1936
94-1958	Florence Hotel Fire, Missoula, September 24, 1936
94-1959	Florence Hotel fire, Missoula, September 24, 1936
94-1960	Florence Hotel Fire, Missoula, September 24, 1936
94-1961	Florence Hotel Fire, Missoula, September 24, 1936
94-1962	Florence Hotel Fire, Missoula, September 24, 1936
94-1963	KGVO Radio Station, Montage of McKay Photos of KGVO to include studio and office building, transmitter and people, Missoula, 1941
94-1964	Gold Medal Creamery, interior, Missoula, September 7, 1944
94-1965	Gold Medal Dairies building, exterior, Missoula, September 7, 1944
94-1966	Gold Medal Dairies, building, exterior, Missoula, September 7, 1944
94-1968	Florence Hotel Fire, Mountain States truck in front of the hotel, Missoula, September 24, 1936
94-1969	Florence Hotel Fire, fire pumper in front of drug store next to hotel on Higgins Avenue, Missoula, September 24, 1936
94-1970	Florence Hotel Fire, shows main hotel entrance on Higgins Avenue, after fire, Missoula, September 25, 1936
94-1971	Florence Hotel Fire, scene after the fire, Missoula, September 25, 1936
94-1972	Florence Hotel Fire, drug and jewelry stores on Higgins burned out, Missoula, September 24, 1936
94-1973	Florence Hotel Fire, view along Front Street, Missoula, September 24, 1936
94-1974	Florence Hotel Fire, mop up phase, Missoula, September 25, 1936
94-1975	Florence Hotel Fire, drug store, Kohn Jewelry, Garden City Floral, Missoula, September 25, 1936
94-1976	Florence Hotel Fire, drug store, Kohn Jewelry, and Garden City Floral, Missoula, September 24, 1936
94-1977	Florence Hotel Fire, Missoula, September 24, 1936
94-1978	Florence Hotel Fire, Mountain States line truck on the scene, September 24, 1936
94-1979	Florence Hotel Fire, Missoula, September 24, 1936
94-1980	Florence Hotel Fire, firemen on ladder with hose in front of hotel on Higgins Avenue, Missoula, September 24, 1936
94-1981	Florence Hotel Fire, drug and jewelry stores burned out, Missoula, September 24, 1936
94-1982	First Florence Hotel, constructed 1888 man with team of horses pulling small sleigh or cutter, Missoula, undated
94-1983	Florence Hotel Fire, collapse of wall of Kohn Jewelry, Missoula, September 24, 1936
94-2282	Elks Club, group photo #1, undated

94-2283	Elks Club, group photo #2, undated
94-2284	Bowling Team, group photo, undated
94-2285	Photo unidentified, group of men, note: same as 94-2287, undated
94-2286	School Building, unidentified, undated
94-2287	Photo unidentified, group of men, undated
94-2288	Bowling Tournament, group photo unidentified, undated
94-2289	Elks Club: banquet, unidentified, October 31, 1942
94-2290	Bowling Tournament, group photo, 32(?), 1937
94-2298	Florence Hotel Fire, Kohn Jewelry, Garden City Floral, Missoula, September 24, 1936
94-2299	Florence Hotel Fire, view along Higgins Ave showing front door of hotel and drug store Kohn Jewelry and Garden City Floral, Missoula, September 24, 1936
94-2300	Florence Hotel Fire, Garden City Floral, Missoula, September 24, 1936
94-2301	Florence Hotel Fire, Garden City Floral and Kohn Jewelry, Missoula, September 24, 1936
94-2302	Florence Hotel Fire, Garden City Floral, Missoula, September 24, 1936
94-2303	Florence Hotel Fire, Garden City Floral and Kohn Jewelry, Missoula, September 24, 1936
94-2304	Florence Hotel, Dinner, Appliance convention, Norge, electric cooking, Missoula, circa 1944
94-2305	Florence Hotel, formal banquet, #1, Missoula, circa 1944
94-2306	Florence Hotel, formal banquet, #2, Missoula, circa 1944
94-2307	Florence Hotel, formal banquet, #3, Missoula, circa 1944
94-2308	Florence Hotel, formal banquet, #4, Missoula, circa 1944
94-2309	Florence Hotel, group photo, unidentified, Missoula, 1944
94-2310	Florence Hotel, group photo, unidentified, Missoula, circa 1944
94-2311	Florence Hotel, Rotary and Kiwanis Banquet, Missoula, circa 1944
94-2312	Florence Hotel, Banquet, unidentified, Missoula, circa 1944
94-2313	Florence Hotel, meeting, group photo, unidentified, Missoula, 1944
94-2314	Florence Hotel, convention, group photo, unidentified, Missoula, 1944
94-2315	Florence Hotel, group photo, unidentified, Missoula, 1944
94-2316	Florence Hotel, banquet, group photo, unidentified, Missoula, 1944
94-2370	Missoula County Courthouse, group photo, 1944
94-2371	Missoula County Courthouse, group photo, 1944
94-2372	Missoula County Courthouse, group photo, 1944

94-2389	Liberty Bowling Center, 10 lanes, circa 1937
94-2390	Liberty Bowling Center, 10 lanes, circa 1937
94-2391	Liberty Bowling Center, circa 1937
94-2392	Liberty Bowling Center, circa 1937
94-2393	Garden City Dairies, trucks and drivers, circa 1938
94-2394	Garden City Dairies, office building, Consolidated Dairies, 122 W. Front, circa 1938
93-2395	Garden City Dairies, large drum possibly of cottage cheese, circa 1938
94-2396	Garden City Dairies, large milk vats probably for pasteurizing, circa 1938
94-2397	Garden City Dairies, bottle washing and filling, circa 1938
94-2398	Garden City Dairies, bottle washing and filling, circa 1938
94-2399	Garden City Dairies, delivery trucks and drivers, circa 1938
94-2400	Garden City Dairies, bottle washing and bottling filling operation, circa 1938
94-2401	Garden City Dairies, bottling operation, circa 1938
94-2402	Garden City Dairies, Consolidated Dairies, Office building, 122 W. Front, circa 1938
94-2403	Snappy Lunch, kitchen area, undated
94-2404	Snappy Lunch, lunch counter, undated
94-2405	Snappy Lunch, booth area, undated
94-2406	Priess Hotel, coffee shop counter, April 1940
94-2407	Priess Hotel, coffee shop counter, April 1940
94-2408	Priess Hotel, bedroom, April 1940
94-2409	Priess Hotel, bedroom, April 1940
94-2410	Priess Hotel, kitchen and cook, April 1940
94-2411	Priess Hotel, kitchen and cook, April 1940
94-2412	Priess Hotel, exterior, Wonder Store Cocktail Lounge, Coffee Shop, Bar, April 1940
94-2413	Priess Hotel, coffee shop, April 1940
94-2414	Western Montana National Bank, 50th anniversary bank personnel, group photo, 1939
94-2415	Western Montana National Bank, 50th anniversary bank personnel, group photo, 1939
94-2416	Western Montana National Bank, 50th anniversary, bank personnel, group photo, 1939
94-2417	Western Montana National Bank, 50th anniversary, group photo, women in costume, 1939
94-2418	Western Montana National Bank, 50th anniversary group photo,

	women in costume, 1939
94-2419	Western Montana National Bank, 50th anniversary, group photo, women in costume, 1939
94-2420	Western Montana National Bank, 50th anniversary, group photo, women in costume, 1939
94--2421	Western Montana National Bank, 50th anniversary, group photo, women in costume, 1939
94--2422	Jay Woods Dairy, bottle washing machine, February 7, 1939
94-2423	Jay Woods Dairy, water softener and heater, February 7, 1939
94-2424	Jay Woods Dairy, cream separator, February 7, 1939
94-2425	Jay Woods Dairy, cream separator room, February 7, 1939
94-2426	Jay Woods Dairy, Jersey cow hooked up to milking machine, February 7, 1939
94-2427	Jay Woods Dairy, Jersey cow w/milking machine, February 7, 1939
94-2428	Jay Woods Dairy, Jersey cow hooked up to milking machine, February 7, 1939
94-2429	Jay Woods Dairy, Jersey cow hooked up to milking machine, February 7, 1939
94-2430	Jay Woods Dairy, man filling milk bottles, February 7, 1939
94-2431	Jay Woods Dairy, man filling milk bottles, February 7, 1939
94-2432	Jay Woods Dairy, man putting milk in cooler, February 7, 1939
94-2433	Jay Woods Dairy, men cleaning cows, February 7, 1939
94-2434	Jay Woods Dairy, hooking up cows to milking machine, February 7, 1939
94-2435	Jay Woods Dairy, dairy barn, February 7, 1939
94-2436	Bitterroot Parlor Dairy, delivery truck, February 7, 1939
94-2437	Jay Woods Dairy, delivery trucks, Bitterroot Parlor Dairy, February 7, 1939
94-2438	Bon Ton Bakery, furnaces, October 26, 1939
94-2439	Bon Ton Bakery, oven, October 26, 1939
94-2440	Bon Ton Bakery, building and delivery trucks, October 26, 1939
94-2441	Bon Ton Bakery, building and delivery trucks, October 26, 1939
94-2442	Bon Ton Bakery, dough mixer, October 26, 1939
94-2443	Bon Ton Bakery, dough mixing area, October 26, 1939
94-2444	Bon Ton Bakery, dough mixing area, October 26, 1939
94-2445	Bon Ton Bakery, oven, October 26, 1939
94-2446	Bon Ton Bakery, bread wrapper, October 26, 1939
94-2447	Eddy Bakery, exterior, circa 1939
94-2448	Eddy Bakery, exterior, circa 1939

94-2449	Eddy Bakery, exterior, circa 1939
94-2450	KGVO Radio Station, Montage, personnel studio, transmitter, February 25, 1939
94-2451	KGVO Radio Station, Montage, personnel studio, transmitter, February 25, 1939
94-2452	KGVO Radio Station, KGVO display in Fox Theater, 8th yr. celebration, February 25, 1939
94-2453	KGVO Radio Station, studio, February 25, 1939
94-2454	KGVO Radio Station, desk w/typewriter, February 25, 1939
94-2455	KGVO Radio Station, man at a typewriter, February 25, 1939
94-2456	KGVO Radio Station, interior hall, studio, February 25, 1939
94-2457	KGVO Radio Station, large studio, showing control booth, February 25, 1939
94-2458	KGVO Radio Station, interior, hallway, February 25, 1939
94-2459	KGVO Radio Station, small studio, February 25, 1939
94-2460	KGVO Radio Station, display showing products advertised, 1941
94-2461	KGVO Radio Station, interior office, 1941
94-2462	KGVO Radio Station, interior office, 1941
94-2463	KGVO Radio Station, studio interior, February 25, 1939
94-2464	KGVO Radio Station, interior hall, February 25, 1939
94-2465	KGVO Radio Station, architect drawing, H.E. Kirkemo, floor designs for radio station "KGVO" studios, February 25, 1939
94-2466	KGVO Radio Station, interior of one of the studios, February 25, 1939
94-2467	KGVO Radio Station, Christmas Card, February 25, 1939
94-2468	Chevrolet Garage, July 15, 1944
94-2469	Star Garage, W.W. Wickes, Texaco gasoline and Goodrich Tires, circa 1944
94-2470	Service station, Texaco, GRAEL Motor Service, undated
94-2843	Missoula River, 277, (safety negative), 1938
94-2847	Missoula River, 265, 1946 (safety negative)
94-2850	Missoula River, 270, (safety negative), 1938
94-2851	Hellgate Canyon and Missoula River, 255, (nitrate negative), 1939
94-2855	Missoula, Montana, (aerial photo), 244, (nitrate negative), 1941
94-2856	New Florence Hotel, Missoula, 245, (safety negative), 1944
94-2867	Higgins Avenue, Missoula, 171, (safety negative), 1944
94-2868	Missoula, Montana (aerial photo), Higgins Avenue Bridge and area, 173, (nitrate negative), 1944

94-2869	Missoula, Higgins Avenue Bridge, 174, (safety negative), 1947
94-2870	Missoula River, Highway 10, 175, (nitrate negative), circa 1940
94-2887	Broadway, Missoula, 85, (safety negative), April 5, 1947
94-2948	Missoula Mercantile Picnic, Riverside Park in Milltown, Montana, (panoramic print), June 29, 1922
94-2949	Missoula Mercantile Picnic, Riverside Park in Milltown, Montana, (panoramic print), June 26, 1924
94-2950	Missoula Mercantile Picnic, Riverside Park in Milltown, Montana, (panoramic print), August 11, 1925
94-2951	61st Annual Communication of Grand Lodge A-F and A-M of Montana, Missoula, Montana, (panoramic print), August 20, 1925
94-2965	Florence Hotel, convention dinner, unidentified, Missoula, (safety negative), 1945
94-2966	Daily Missoulian, newspaper, group photo, Missoula, (nitrate negative), 1941
94-2967	Daily Missoulian, newspaper, group photo, Missoula, (nitrate negative), 1941
94-3006	Missoula, Higgins Bridge, post card, 1946
94-3007	Missoula, river and business district, post card, 1945
94-3008	Missoula, County Court House, circa 1936
94-3009	Missoula, Wilma Building, circa 1927
94-3016	Missoula street scene, circa 1899
94-3017	Missoula, Worden Mercantile Company, circa 1899
94-3018	Missoula, Front Street looking east, circa 1899
94-3019	Higgins Avenue looking north, circa 1899
94-3033	J. C. Penney Building, Polson, circa 1930
94-3036	Missoula County Court House, 1929
94-3037	Missoula County Court House, circa 1925
94-3048	Higgins Avenue Bridge under construction, Missoula, aerial, circa 1962
94-3051	Holiday Village looking southwest, Missoula, aerial, June 10, 1965
94-3052	Higgins Ave. to Northern Pacific depot, Missoula, aerial, June 10, 1965
94-3059	Priess Hotel exterior, April 1940
94-3060	Joan Morrison, Hermina Girson, KGVO radio station, February 25, 1939
94-3061	Joan Morrison, Hermina Girson, KGVO radio station, February 25, 1939
94-3062	George Allison, Ralph Lewis, Henry Maggini, KGVO radio station, February 25, 1939

94-3063	Marion Dixon, King Harmon, Socs Vratiss, KGVO radio station, February 25, 1939
94-3064	Marion Dixon, King Harmon, Socs Vratiss, KGVO radio station, February 25, 1939
94-3065	Marion Dixon, King Harmon, Socs Vratiss, KGVO radio station, February 25, 1939
94-3066	Dorothy L. Burgess, Jeanne Bailey, KGVO radio station, February 25, 1939
94-3067	A. J. Mosby, KGVO radio station, February 25, 1939
94-3068	Gordon Wolfram, Bob Fleet, KGVO radio station, February 25, 1939
94-3069	Bob Walker, KGVO radio station, February 25, 1939
94-3070	Jimmy Barber, KGVO radio station, February 25, 1939
94-3071	Margaret Castle, Bill Strothman, KGVO radio station, February 25, 1939
94-3072	Ray Hanson, KGVO radio station, February 25, 1939
94-3073	Hugh Bader, KGVO radio station, February 25, 1939
94-3074	Radio station transmitter, KGVO radio station, February 25, 1939
94-3080	Missoula River, Clark Fork, undated
94-3101	Missoula, city center, North Higgins, aerial, 1950
94-3102	Missoula, West Broadway, aerial, 1950
94-3103	Missoula, looking east, aerial, 1950
94-3104	Missoula, Intermountain Lumber, aerial, 1950
94-3105	Missoula, from southeast, aerial, 1950
94-3106	Missoula, from southeast, aerial, 1950
94-3107	Missoula, fairgrounds to Rattlesnake, aerial, 1950
94-3135	Wilma Theater from Gerald Avenue, Missoula, undated
94-3153	Missoula Mercantile Company, hardware department, Missoula, Reprint from earlier photo, 1900
94-3154	Missoula Mercantile Company, store window, Missoula, Reprint from earlier photo, 1900
94-3155	Missoula Mercantile Company, ladies department, Missoula, Reprint from earlier photo, 1900
94-3156	Missoula Mercantile Company, saddlery department, Missoula, Reprint from earlier photo, 1900
94-3586	KGVO Radio Station, Dorothy Burgess, Commentator Jeanne Bailey, Typist, February 25, 1939
94-3587	KGVO Radio Station, Dorothy Burgess, Commentator Jeanne Bailey, Typist, February 25, 1939
94-3630	Florence Hotel, from 3rd floor bank building, January 11, 1954
94-3637	Missoula River, undated

94-3638	Clark Fork River, 1939
94-3639	Clark Fork River, 1939
94-3673	Bridge and Business district, Missoula Montana, aerial, (post card), 1944
94-3674	Higgins Ave. Bridge, Missoula, Montana, aerial, (post card), 1951
94-3675	Missoula Business District, aerial, (post card), 1947
94-3678	Business District, Missoula, Montana, aerial, (post card), 1947
94-3679	Missoula, Montana looking east, aerial, (post card), 1947
94-3680	Missoula, Montana looking southeast, aerial, (post card), 1941
94-3681	Higgins Ave Bridge, Missoula, Montana, aerial, (post card), 1947
94-3682	Railroad Yards, Missoula, Montana, aerial, (post card), 1941
94-3683	Looking toward Montana Jumbo, Missoula, Montana, aerial, (post card), 1941

POLK DIRECTORY RESEARCH FOR ADDRESSES ON 100 BLOCK OF WEST FRONT AND THE HAMMOND BUILDING, 1903-1930

All information taken from Polk's Missoula City Directory for years available.

Researched by Lisa M. Menery

ADDRESSES ON NORTH SIDE OF WEST FRONT (EVEN NUMBERS)

1903

Address	Business	Name
124 W Front	Gem Theatre / Saloon	Pierce, Frank J
126 W Front	Barber	Peck, Frank
128 W Front	Restaurant	Hing, Tom
130 W Front	Restaurant Saloon	McDonald, D J Jacobsen and Nyberg
140 W Front	Shooting Gallery	Kelley, P H
144 W Front	Boot Black	Johnson, Benjamin

1905

Address	Business	Name
124 W Front	Gem Concert Hall Saloon	Basco, A Pierce, F J
126 W Front	Barber	Peck, Frank
128 W Front	Restaurant	Hing, Tom
130 W Front	Restaurant / Saloon	Lundberg, Edward Nyberg, Magnus
132 W Front	Pawnbrokers	Brumwell, Robert J Mayhew, James B
142 W Front	Blacksmith	Deschamps, Joseph
144 W Front	Tomale Manufacture	Pigg, J B

1907

Address	Business	Name
124 W Front	Gem Cafe	Pierce, F J
126 W Front	Barber	Cyr, Alphonse
128 W Front	Delmonico Restaurant	Hing, Tom
130 W Front	IXL Lodging House and Saloon Lunch Counter	Nyberg, Magnus Gavin, A M
132 W Front	Jeweler / Pawn Broker	Sketch, Samuel J
134 W Front	Garden City Cafe	Mettelstedt, N N
142 W Front	Blacksmith	Deschamps, Joseph

1909

Address	Business	Name
118 – 126 W Front	Ye Olde Inn	Pierce, F J
124 W Front	Gem Cafe	
128 W Front	Delmonico Restaurant	Hing, Tom

Address	Business	Name
130 W Front	Restaurant Saloon	Miller, J F Nyberg, Magnus
132 W Front	Jeweler / Pawn Broker	Sketch, Samuel J
134 W Front	Garden City Cafe	Mettelstedt, N N
142 W Front	Blacksmith	Deschamps, Joseph

1911

Address	Business	Name
126 W Front	Barber	Moe, J O
128 W Front	Delmonico Restaurant	Gah, Tom
132 W Front	Restaurant Erickson and Co. Saloon	Miller, J F Erickson, Gust
142 W Front	Blacksmith	Deschamps, J
144 W Front	Jeweler / Pawn Broker Jeweler	Sketch, S J Buswell, W A

1913

Address	Business	Name
126 W Front	Barber	Moe, J O
128 W Front	Delmonico Restaurant	Gah, Tom
132 W Front	Restaurant Saloon	Miller, J F Erickson, Gustav
142 W Front	Blacksmith	Deschamps, J
144 W Front	Pawn Broker / Jeweler	Sketch, Samuel J

1915

Address	Business	Name
126 W Front	Barber	Moe, Jonathon O
128 W Front	Delmonico	Fong, Tom
132 W Front	Saloon	Erickson, Gustav
138 W Front	Restaurant	Bloomquist, C J
142 W Front	Blacksmith	Deschamps, Joseph
144 W Front	Jeweler / Pawn Broker	Sketch, S J

1917

Address	Business	Name
126 W Front	Barber	Moe, J
128 W Front	Delmonico Restaurant	Fong, Tom
132 W Front	Saloon	Erickson, Gust Soderquist, Gust Johnson, Gust
138 W Front	Restaurant	Blomquist, C J
142 W Front	Blacksmith	Deschamps, Joseph
144 W Front	Pawn Broker	Wright M F

Address	Business	Name
150 W Front	Hendricks Garage	Hendricks, A L

1925

Address	Business	Name
126 W Front	Restaurant	LaChambre, P J
128 W Front	Jeweler / Watch Repair	Girson, David
130-134 W Front	Campbell Auto Supply	Loranger, W F
136 W Front	Blacksmith	Pelham, Harry D
144-148 W Front	US Forest Service Warehouse	

1927

Address	Business	Name
126 W Front	Soft Drinks	Gagnier, Alex
128 W Front	Jeweler / Watch Repair	Girson, David
136 W Front	Blacksmith	Pelham, H D
144-148 W Front	US Forest Service Warehouse	

1929

Address	Business	Name
126 W Front	Clothing	Girson, David
128 W Front	Watch Repair	Girson, David
132 W Front	Davenport Rooms	Palin, Edith
134 W Front	Vacant	
136 W Front	Blacksmith	Pelham, Harry D
144 W Front	US Forest Service Warehouse	

1930

Address	Business	Name
126 W Front	Clothing	Girson, David
128 W Front	Jeweler	Girson, David
132 W Front	Davenport Rooms	Martin, Betty
134 W Front	Missoula Hupmobile Co.	Beck, Walter
136 W Front	Morris and Lloyd Blacksmith	Morris, Zell Lloyd, George A
144 W Front	US Forest Service Warehouse	

ADDRESSES ON SOUTH SIDE OF WEST FRONT (ODD NUMBERS)

1903

Address	Business	Name
111 W Front	Saloon	Blindauer, Valentine
113 W Front		
117 W Front		
119 W Front	Saloon	Mills, A L

Address	Business	Name
121 W Front	Kennedy Brothers Restaurant	Kennedy, William M
129 W Front	Furnished Rooms	Rosa, L F
133 W Front	Restaurant	Yontz, Samuel
139 W Front	Second Hand Store	Boehnert, Oscar
149 W Front	Eclipse Livery	Marsh, Charles H

1905

Address	Business	Name
111 W Front	Saloon	Blindauer, Valentine
113 W Front	Restaurant	Mansolf, Joseph A
117 W Front	Restaurant	Beeler, I W
119 W Front	Saloon Furnished Rooms	Abernathy, Isaac Fansher, Daniel W.
125 W Front	Garden City Carpet Cleaning Works	
127 W Front	Saloon Restaurant	West, Byron Olsen, Harry Wiggins, John P.
129 W Front	Furnished Rooms	Billadeau, Ella
131 W Front	Shooting Gallery	McClellan, Bart
133 W Front	Restaurant	Yung, Sam
141 W Front	Watchmaker	Chatelain, Leander
149 W Front	Eclipse Livery Stable	Marsh, Charles H.

1907

Address	Business	Name
111 W Front	Montana Saloon	Wagner, Joseph
113 W Front	Golden Scepter Cafe	Mansolf J A
115 W Front	Lunch Counter / Saloon	Anderson, H R
121 W Front	Exchange Saloon	Yerrick W H
123 W Front	Restaurant	Holt, O N
125 W Front	Tivoli Saloon	O'Brady and Copes
129 W Front	Furnished Rooms	Billadeau, Ella
133 W Front	Restaurant	Hing, Fong
149 W Front	Eclipse Livery	Marsh, Charles H

1909

Address	Business	Name
111 W Front	Saloon	Blindauer, Valentine
113 W Front	Restaurant	Mansolf, J A
115 W Front		
121 W Front	The Exchange Saloon	Yerrick, W H
125 W Front	Restaurant	Jackson, B L
129 – 131 W Front	Saloon	Linn, Michael H

Address	Business	Name
		Mattson, Charles
131 W Front	Clothing	Harchfield, Morris
137 W Front	Cigars	Tokenaka, Masuya
139 – 141 W Front	Stockholm Saloon	Schmidt, William M
139 W Front	Saloon	Frederick and Johnson
149 W Front	Eclipse Livery	Marsh, Charles H

1911

Address	Business	Name
111 W Front	Automatic Bowling Alley	
113 W Front	Second Hand Store	Breslin, Louis
115 W Front		
121 W Front	The Exchange Saloon	Yerrick, William H
123 W Front	Furnished Rooms	Howard, Leona
125 W Front	Banquet Restaurant	Yerrick, William H
129 W Front	Saloon	Linn and Mattson
131 W Front	Clothing	Harchfield, Morris
137 W Front	Barber	West, A J
139 – 141 W Front	Stockholm Saloon	Frederick, Ole G Johnson, P Elof
149 W Front	Eclipse Livery	Marsh, Charles H

1913

Address	Business	Name
111 W Front		
113 W Front	Second Hand Store	Breslin, Louis
115 W Front		
121 W Front	Exchange Saloon	Yerrick, W H
123 W Front		
125 W Front	Garden City Cafe	Sing, On Lee, Gem Fee, Hom
129 W Front	Barber Saloon	Pick, Frank Linn, M H
129 ½ W Front	Knowles and Co. Cigar Manufacture	Knowles, Fred
131 W Front	Clothing	Harshfield, Morris
137 W Front	Cafe	Yung, Sam
139 – 141 W Front	Stockholm Bar	Frederick, Ole G Johnson, P Elof
143 W Front	Barber	Gentil, Leon
149 W Front	Eclipse Livery Stables Missoula Cab and Transfer Co.	Green, John T Ellinghouse, Louis

1915

Address	Business	Name
111 W Front		
113 W Front		
115 W Front		
117 W Front		
119 W Front		
121 W Front	Exchange Bar	Hardesty, Edard C McCaffery, Jason
123 W Front	Restaurant Exchange Rooming House	King, J B Yerrick, W H
125 W Front		
129 W Front	Saloon	Linn, M H
137 W Front	Restaurant	Yung, Sam
149 W Front	Eclipse Livery Stables Missoula Cab and Transfer Co.	Green, John T Ellinghouse, Louis

1917

Address	Business	Name
111-113 W Front	John R Daily Co. – Meats	Daily, John R
121 W Front	Exchange Bar	Hardesty, Edard C McCaffery, Jason
123 W Front	Furnished Rooms Restaurant	Martin, Jessie Sing, Hum
125 W Front		
129 W Front	Lunch Counter Saloon	Dishman, Frank Linn, M H
137 W Front	Restaurant	Yong, Sam
143 W Front	Barber	Peck, Frank
149 W Front	Mead Transfer Co.	Mead, Elliot B Mead, Harold R

1925

Address	Business	Name
111 W Front	Soft Drinks	Therriault, Frank
115-119 W Front	John R Daily Co. Meats	Daily, John R Newquist, Gust Holmes, E S
121 W Front	Soft Drinks	Soderquist, Gust
123 W Front	Arlington Rooms	Dawson, Bertha O
125 W Front	La Chambre Harness Shop	LaChambre, Louis O
129 W Front	Grand Hotel	Bennell, Sarah
131 W Front	Auto Dealer	Pine, C J
137 W Front	Sam's Cafe	Yung, Sam
139 W Front	Salvation Army Hall	Reimel, Carl Cpt

Address	Business	Name
149 W Front	Star Garage	Wickes, William W

1927

Address	Business	Name
111 W Front		
113 W Front		
115-119 W Front	John R Daily Inc Meats	Daily, John R
121 W Front		
123 W Front	Arlington Rooms Exchange Pool Hall / Soft Drinks	Evans, Bertha O Evans, Bertha O
125 W Front		
137 W Front	Sam's Cafe	Yung, Sam
139 W Front	Salvation Army Hall	
149 W Front	Star Garage	Wickes, William W

1929

Address	Business	Name
111 W Front	Soft Drinks	LeClaire, Oliver
113 W Front	Vacant	
115-119 W Front	John R Daily Meats	Daily, John R
123 W Front	Home	Coats, Orlie H and Elise
125 W Front	Vacant	
127 W Front	Yellow Cab Co. Driv-Ur-Self Car Co.	Coats, Elise M Coats, Orlie H
137 W Front	Sam's Cafe	Tong, Ham
139 W Front	Salvation Army Hall	
149 W Front	Star Garage Missoula Hupmobile Co Inc	Wickes, W W Beck, Walter

1930

Address	Business	Name
113 W Front	Vacant	
115-119 W Front	John R Daily Meats	Daily, John R
121 W Front	Vacant	
123 W Front	Vacant	
125 W Front	Vacant	
129 W Front	Yellow Cab Co. Driv-Ur_Self Car Co.	Elmore, William Elmore, William
137 W Front	Sam's Cafe	Yue, Dirk H
139 W Front	Salvation Army Hall / Relief Store	
149 W Front	Star Garage	Wickes, W W

BUSINESSES LISTED FOR HAMMOND BLOCK OR SOUTH HIGGINS

1903

Address	Business	Name
103 W Front	Painter	Rhodes, Gilbert
109 W Front	Saloon	Wagner, Joseph
111 W Front	Saloon	Blindauer, Valentine
113 W Front	Tailor	Rawitscher, David
119 W Front	Exchange Theatre	Mills, A L
101 S Higgins	Missoula Drug Company	Coffee, Sid J
115 S Higgins	American District Telegraph Co Western Union Telegraph Co	Carnahan, John M
117 S Higgins	Northern Pacific Express Co	Stephenson, T M
Basement Hammond Block		Andrews, George
Hammond Block	Furnished Rooms	Connor, Katherine
Rm 07 Hammond Block		Carnahan, Flora B
Rm 16 Hammond Block		McCarthy, Edward H
Rm 26 Hammond Block	University Professor	Aber, William M
Rm 29 Hammond Block		Akerly, Morris K
Rm 37 Hammond Block		Hartley, James E
Rm 56 Hammond Block		Donahue, Charles W

1905

Address	Business	Name
103 W Front	The Club	Hackley and Lobill
109 W Front	Saloon	Wagner, Joseph
101 S Higgins	Missoula Drug Company	Coffee, Sid
115 S Higgins	Painter	Rhodes, Gilbert
Basement Hammond Block	Heating / Hot Water	Kennedy, John W

1907

Address	Business	Name
103 W Front	Club Saloon	Wickors and O'Grady
109 W Front	Saloon Music Teacher	Wagner, Joseph Swart, Lottie
101 S Higgins	Missoula Drug Company	Coffee, Sid
115 S Higgins	Flathead Reservation	

Address	Business	Name
	Information Agency Missoula County Abstract Co. – Real estate, mortgage	
117 S Higgins	Northern Express Co. Heating	Kennedy, John W
Basement Hammond Block	Kennedy the Plumber	
Hammond Block	Civil Engineer – Surveyor	Hathaway, E S
Hammond Block	Furnished Rooms	Connors, Katherine E

1909

Address	Business	Name
109 W Front	Montana Saloon	Wagner, Joseph
101 S Higgins	Missoula Drug Company	Coffee, Sid
115 S Higgins	Rhoades and Rhoades – insurance Kennedy Creek Coal and Coke Co. Kennedy Creek Gold Mining Co.	Graham, Davis - pres Scott, John – pres
117 S Higgins	Northern Express Co. Heating / Hot Water	Kennedy, John W
Basement Hammond Block	Kennedy the Plumber	Kennedy, John W
Hammond Block	Physician	Pixley, Charles
Rm 1-3 Hammond Block	Optician	Riesland, H J
Rm 6-7 Hammond Block	Lawyer	Tolan, John H

1911

Address	Business	Name
107 W Front	Barber	Gentil, Leon
101 S Higgins	Missoula Drug Company Osteopathic Physician	Coffee, Sid James, Anna L
115 S Higgins	Diamond Ice Co. Car Line Land Co.	
117 S Higgins	Adams Express Co. Northern Express Co. United States Express Co. Heating / Hot Water	Kennedy J W
Basement Hammond Block	Kennedy the Plumber	Kennedy, John W
Rm 02 Hammond Block	Optician	Bruflat, Oscar
Rm 09 Hammond	Needlework	Switzer, Irene

Address	Business	Name
Block		
Rm 11-12 Hammond Block	Physician	Shea, W E
Rm 13 Hammond Block	Missoula Brick and Supply Co Kennedy Creek Coal and Coke Co Kennedy Creek Gold Mining Co.	Graham, Davis - pres Scott, John – pres

1913

Address	Business	Name
103 W Front	Home Plate – Pool Room	
107 W Front	Missoula Cafe	
101 S Higgins	Missoula Drug Company	Coffee, Sid
115 S Higgins	Real estate, insurance	McIntosh Fisher
117 S Higgins	Adams Express Co. Northern Express Co. United States Express Co.	
Basement Hammond Block	Plumber	Burk, H A
Hammond Block	Dressmaker	Liebrecht, M K
Rm 01-2 Hammond Block	Chiropractor	Moore, F G
Rm 09 Hammond Block	South Missoula Land Co.	
Rm 11-12 Hammond Block	Physician	Shea W E
Rm 13 Hammond Block	Kennedy Creek Coal and Coke Co. Kennedy Creek Gold Mining Co.	
Rm 13-14 Hammond Block	Life Insurance Missouri State Insurance Co.	Rhoades J M Howard, Lot D
Rm 23 Hammond Block	Ear, Nose, Throat Doctor	Batcheller O T

1915

Address	Business	Name
103 W Front	Billiards	McBride, William
105 W Front	Cigar Manufacturer Clothing	Nohel, Fred Harshfeld, Morris
101 S Higgins	Missoula Drug Company	Coffee, Sid
109 S Higgins	Shoemaker	Carlsen, H A
115 S Higgins	Confectioner	Kures, Jason

Address	Business	Name
117 S Higgins	Adams Express Co. Northern Express Co.	
119 S Higgins	Tailor	Burdick, S E
Basement Hammond Block	Plumber / Heating	Burk, H A
Rm 01-2 Hammond Block	Chiropractor	Moore, F G
Rm 09 Hammond Block	South Missoula Land Co. Missoula Real Estate Assn	
Rm 12 Hammond Block	Doctor	Shea, W E
Rm 13 Hammond Block	Kennedy Creek Coal and Coke Co. Kennedy Creek Gold Mining Co. Real Estate	Thomas, Frank
Rm 14 Hammond Block	Real Estate	Hartley, A H
Rm 215 Hammond Block	Dressmaker	Leibrecht, M K
Rm 300 Hammond Block	Dentist	Dungan, E P
Rm 302 Hammond Block	Nurse	Marshall, LA
Rm 312 Hammond Block	Corsets	Jarvis, S E
Rm 400 Hammond Block	Mutual Life Insurance Co	Riley, A M
Rm 404 Hammond Block	Dressmaker	McMenus, Lelia
Rm 412 Hammond Block	Nurse	Strom, Hannah

1917

Address	Business	Name
103 W Front	Billiards Furnished Rooms	McBride, William Yerrick, W H
105 W Front	Cigar Manufacturer Clothing	Nohel, Fred Harschfeld, Morris
101 S Higgins	Missoula Drug Company	Coffee, Sid
115 S Higgins	Confectioner	Kures, Jason
117 S Higgins	Northern Express	
119 S Higgins	Tailor	Smith, J D
Basement Hammond Block	Plumber / Heating	Burke, H A

Address	Business	Name
Hammond Block	Printer	Nesmith, B T
Rm 09 Hammond Block	South Missoula Land Co. Missoula Real Estate Assn	
Rm 200 Hammond Block	Chiropractor	Moore, F G
Rm 217 Hammond Block	Dentist	Dratz, F G
Rm 221-228 Hammond Block	Dodds, Shea and Fuller Physicians	Dodds, Shea, Fuller
Rm 226 Hammond Block	Dentist	Pearce, T M
Rm 300 Hammond Block	Dentist	Dungan, E P
Rm 302 Hammond Block	Nurse	Marshall, Lucy
Rm 305 Hammond Block	Kennedy Creek Coal and Coke Co Real Estate Real Estate	Hartley, A H Thomas, Frank
Rm 311 Hammond Block	Dressmaker	Leibrecht, M K
Rm 314-316 Hammond Block	Underwood Typewriter Co.	Boyd, L A
Rm 405 Hammond Block	Nurse	Carlson, Anna Grady, May Gunter, Merle
Rm 408 Hammond Block	Dressmaker	Newport, Marble

1925

Address	Business	Name
103 W Front	Crutchfield and Lee Real Estate	Crutchfield, Oscar Lee, Dennis
105 W Front	Postal Telegraph Cable Co.	
107 W Front	Central Rooms	Snell, Anna
109 W Front	Barber	Moe, J O
101 S Higgins	Missoula Drug Co.	Coffee, Sid
115 S Higgins	Furrier Painter	Carley, Minnie Rhodes, Gilbert
Basement Hammond Block	Heating/Hot Water	Kennedy J W
200 Hammond Block	Chiropractor	Moore, F G
217 Hammond	Dentist	Dratz, F G

Address	Business	Name
Block		
227 Hammond Block	Hairdresser	Abbey, Katherine
307 Hammond Block	Real Estate	Thomas, Frank
405 Hammond Block	Dressmaker	Tuttle, M J
410 Hammond Block		Haselton, Guy D

1927

Address	Business	Name
103 W Front	Insurance Missoula Cemetery Assn	Crutchfield, Oscar
105 W Front	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	
107 W Front	Central Hotel	Gagnier, Betty
109 W Front	Barber	Marcolte, Henry
101 S Higgins	Missoula Drug Co.	Coffee, Sid
115 S Higgins	Roberts Book Store	Roberts, Lloyd S
117 S Higgins	Jim's Cafe	Zakos, J G
119 S Higgins	Plumber	Pope, John
2 nd Flr Hammond Block	Beauty Parlor	Boyer, Idelle
200 Hammond Block	Chiropractor	Moore, F G
217-219 Hammond Block	Dentist	Dratz, F G
226-228 Hammond Block	I-ON-A-CO Magnetic Treatments	
304 Hammond Block	Nurse	McKeon, Margret
307 Hammond Block	Real Estate	Thomas, Frank
404 Hammond Block	Dressmaker	Tuttle, M J

1929

Address	Business	Name
103 W Front	Insurance Office United Transit Co. Missoula Cemetery Assn	Crutchfield, Oscar Donlan, Edward
105 W Front	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. Cigar Manufacture	Nohel, Fred

	Clothing	Harshfield, Morris
107 W Front	Tailor	Ghenier, Alex
109 W Front	Barber	Marcolte, Henry
101 S Higgins	Missoula Drug Company	Coffee, Sid
113 S Higgins	Vacant	
115 S Higgins	New York Shine Parlor	Kallas, Chris George, Jas
117 S Higgins	Jim's Cafe	Zakos, James
119 S Higgins	Plumber	Pope, John
200 Hammond Bldg	Chiropractor	Moore, Frank G
206 Hammond Bldg		McAlister, Aurelia L Reid, Eliza
210 Hammond Bldg		Lambert, Vaughn S
214 Hammond Bldg		Marchie, Clifton H
217 Hammond Bldg	Dentist	Dratz, Ferdinand G
227 Hammond Bldg	Modern Beauty School and Peter Pan Shoppe	
301 Hammond Bldg		Cave, Will
302 Hammond Bldg		Steach, Margret K
304 Hammond Bldg		Smith, Estelle B
306 Hammond Bldg		Cummings, John G
307 Hammond Bldg	Office	Thomas, Frank
310 Hammond Bldg		Stache, Mildred E
311 Hammond Bldg		Goddard, Robert H
312 Hammond Bldg		Avery, Caroline B
315 Hammond Bldg		Pearson, Ferdin C
316 Hammond Bldg		Bennett, Esther A P
400 Hammond Bldg		Jacobi, Lydia A
402 Hammond Bldg		Compton, Louise N
404 Hammond Bldg		Davis, Edith M
406 Hammond Bldg		Dean, Ruby
407 Hammond Bldg	Contractor	Tuttle, George M
407 Hammond Bldg	Dressmaker	Tuttle, Margret J
410 Hammond Bldg		Thomas, Frank
411 Hammond Bldg		Matheson, John
412 Hammond Bldg		Grant, Fred N
414 Hammond Bldg		Longstaff, Thomas W Mitchell, F J
419 Hammond Bldg		Powell, Myrtle

1930

Address	Business	Name
103 W Front	Insurance Office University Apartments office	Crutchfield, Oscar Donlan, Edward

Address	Business	Name
	Missoula Cemetery Assn	
105 W Front	Van Court and Co. – Investments	Harvey, Chester
107 W Front	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	
109 W Front	Vacant	
101 S Higgins	Missoula Drug Company	Coffee, Sid
105 S Higgins	Garden City Barber Shop	McBride, Ben
113 S Higgins	MacDonald Electric	MacDonald, Donald
115 S Higgins	Missoula Shoe Shining Parlor	Kallas, Chris George, James Damaskos, George
117 S Higgins	Jim's Cafe	Zakos, James
119 S Higgins	Plumber	Pope, John
200 Hammond Bldg	Chiropractor	Moore, Frank G
206 Hammond Bldg		McAlister, Aurelia L Reid, Eliza
214 Hammond Bldg		Marchie, Clifton H
217 Hammond Bldg	Dentist	Dratz, Ferdinand G
221 Hammond Bldg	Watchmaker	Hull, Roscoe G
227 Hammond Bldg	Modern Beauty School and Peter Pan Shoppe	Jacks, Nell E Darrow, Beatrice G
228 Hammond Bldg	Teachers Agency Com Letter Co.	Huff E L
301 Hammond Bldg		Cave, Will
302 Hammond Bldg		Steach, Margret K
304 Hammond Bldg		Smith, Estelle B
306 Hammond Bldg		Hull, Roscoe G
307 Hammond Bldg	Office	Thomas, Frank
311 Hammond Bldg		Goddard, Robert H
312 Hammond Bldg		Avery, Caroline B
315 Hammond Bldg		Lagoni, Sylvia
316 Hammond Bldg		Bennett, Esther A P
319 Hammond Bldg		Reed, William G
402 Hammond Bldg		Jacobi, Lydia A
406 Hammond Bldg		Dean, Ruby
407 Hammond Bldg	Contractor	Tuttle, George M
407 Hammond Bldg	Dressmaker	Tuttle, Margret J
409 Hammond Bldg		Stark, Fred E
410 Hammond Bldg		Thomas, Frank
412 Hammond Bldg		Grant, Fred N Mitchell, Charles F J
419 Hammond Bldg		Leydig, Milton I

1890 MISSOULA CITY DIRECTORY (Chinese Businesses)

Address	Business	Name
13 East Front	Grand Restaurant	Gee Wan
41 East Front	Sam Quing Hong Laundry	
20 West Front	Gee Sam Restaurant	
31 West Front	Ju (or Jui) Lee Laundry	
35 West Front	Butte Restaurant	
47 West Front	Sam Wans Laundry	
61 West Front	Yuet Lung Fang Kee Store	
101 West Front	Fookee Chinese Gambling	
103 West Front	Hong Gee Laundry	
West Front	Su Sing Jan Co	Sam Weh and U Fang Hi

Appendix 4:

Institutional Review Board Consent Form

SUBJECT INFORMATION AND INFORMED CONSENT

Study Title: Missoula Historic Underground Project

Investigator(s): Nikki Manning, Graduate Student, The University of Montana, Department of Anthropology, 32 Campus Drive, Social Science Building, Missoula, Montana, U.S.A. 59812, nikki.manning@umontana.edu, 978-684-2341

Kelly Dixon, Associate Professor, The University of Montana, Department of Anthropology, 32 Campus Drive, Social Science Building, Missoula, Montana, U.S.A. 59812, kelly.dixon@mso.umt.edu, 406-243-2450

Purpose:

You are being asked to take part in a research study about Missoula, Montana's Historic Underground.

The researchers for this project are extremely interested in the oral history that you can share with them and in any old maps, building plans, photos, etc. that you would be willing to share.

Procedures:

The researchers will be asking questions about the history of the basements, sidewalk voids, steam tunnels and other subterranean features beneath the streets and historic properties in the Downtown Missoula Historic District.

It is understood by the researchers that you will show and discuss ONLY the area(s), information, oral history, and documentation (including maps, photos, etc.) with which you are comfortable.

The session/interview/tour may be ended at any time per your request.

Oral history and other materials collected will be archived with other research from the project in the Dixon Historical Archaeology Lab at the University of Montana (Social Sciences Building, Room 244) and is available for review by subjects at any time.

Risks/Discomforts: There is no anticipated discomfort for those contributing to this study, so risk to participants is minimal.

Benefits: There is no promise that you will receive any benefit from taking part in this study.

Confidentiality:

If the results of this study are written in a scientific journal, presented at a scientific meeting, or in any publication (including but not limited to the primary researcher's master's thesis), your name will not be used without your consent.

Your initials _____ indicate your permission to be identified by name in any publications or presentations.

If you do not want to be acknowledged by name in any publications or presentations, please initial here _____.

Voluntary Participation/Withdrawal:

Your decision to take part in this research study is entirely voluntary.

You may refuse to take part in or you may withdraw from the study at any time.

Questions:

If you have any questions about the research now or during the study contact Nikki Manning (listed above) by email at nikki.manning@umontana.edu or by phone at 978-684-2341.

You can also contact the UM Institutional Review Board (IRB) at (406) 243-6672.

Statement of Consent:

I have read the above description of this research study. I have been informed of the risks and benefits involved, and all my questions have been answered to my satisfaction. Furthermore, I have been assured that any future questions I may have will also be answered by a member of the research team. I voluntarily agree to take part in this study. I understand I will receive a copy of this consent form.

Printed Name of Subject

Subject's Signature

Date

Statement of Consent to be Photographed and/or audio/visual recorded:

I understand that photographs/audio/video recordings may be taken during the study.

I consent to having my photograph taken and/or being audio/video recorded.

I consent to use of my photograph/audio/video in presentations related to this study.

I understand that if photographs/audio/video recordings are used for presentations of any kind, names or other identifying information will not be associated with them without consent.

5.1 Hammond Arcade
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Log

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0346
Address: 101 South Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana 59801

Feature #	Name of Feature	Date Assigned	Comments
1	Bricked In Basement Level Windows	12/9/2012	None
2	Sidewalk Void, East	12/9/2012	Sidewalk void under Higgins Avenue
3	“Candy Room”	12/9/2012	Sidewalk void under Higgins Avenue
4	“Tobacco Room”	12/9/2012	Sidewalk void under West Front Street
5	Concrete Block Sealed Doorway, North	12/9/2012	Facing West Front Street

Hammond Arcade
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0346

Feature #: 1

Street Address: 101 South Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: The address has historically fluctuated between 101 South Higgins Avenue and 119 West Front Street. Some businesses over time listed their business name followed simply by "Hammond Building" in the Polk City Directories.

Historic Name of Building: The Hammond Building. The Hammond Block.

Name of Current Business in Building: Noteworthy Paper and Press

Name of Feature: Bricked in Basement Level Windows

Feature Description: This feature consists of five windows in the south wall of the basement room. The wall is rough stone, similar to other foundation walls in this building. It is also white-washed stone. Three of the windows are filled in with red brick; two are more roughly bricked-in and have also been white-washed. The windows are all of similar dimension.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1888-1890

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report? None.

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, and John Coffee (building owner).

Notes/Comments: The position of these windows indicates that they likely once looked out on the river to the south. The river, before the flow was changed and the Hammond Annex and Wilma Theater were erected would have flowed right next to the south side of the Hammond Building. Despite being a basement, the south side of the building is above ground due to the slope of the landscape thus explaining the windows.

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Lisa Menery, Mark Gibbons, Jr.

Date: 12/9/2012



Hammond Arcade, 24MO0346, Feature 1. Photos by Reina Sherman, 2012

Hammond Arcade
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0346

Feature #: 2

Street Address: 101 South Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: The address has historically fluctuated between 101 South Higgins Avenue and 119 West Front Street. Some businesses over time listed their business name followed simply by "Hammond Building" in the Polk City Directories.

Historic Name of Building: The Hammond Building, The Hammond Block.

Name of Current Business in Building: Noteworthy Paper and Press and El Cazador Mexican Restaurant

Name of Feature: Sidewalk Void, East

Feature Description: This feature is a void space directly under the Higgins Avenue sidewalk. Historic uses are not completely known but were likely incorporated in the space of basement businesses to which the void was adjacent. The current tenants of the upper floor use the space for storage. This void also has an access door in the east wall for the original steam tunnel system. The tunnel runs east to Higgins Avenue and then continues both south and north. A steam pipe still exists in the tunnel space. Due to safety and security concerns of building owners exact recording of the tunnel entrance was not possible but photos are attached.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1888-1890

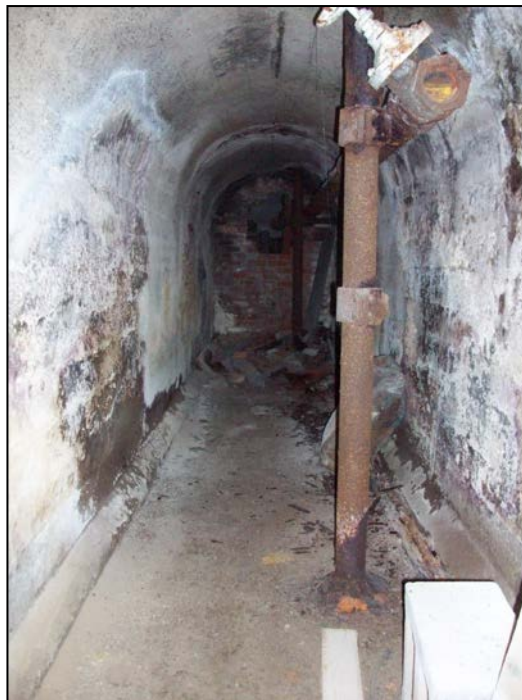
Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report? None.

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, and John Coffee (building owner).

Notes/Comments: This void space is of particular interest because of the access to the steam tunnel system. It is believed to be the last remaining access of that kind.

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Lisa Menery, Mark Gibbons, Jr.

Date: 12/9/2012



Hammond Arcade, 24MO0346, Feature 2. Photos by (Top to Bottom) Kelly Dixon, 2012; Mary Bobbitt, 2012; and Jared Fischer, 2012

Hammond Arcade
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0346

Feature #: 3

Street Address: 101 South Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: The address has historically fluctuated between 101 South Higgins Avenue and 119 West Front Street. Some businesses over time listed their business name followed simply by “Hammond Building” in the Polk City Directories.

Historic Name of Building: The Hammond Building, The Hammond Block.

Name of Current Business in Building: El Cazador Mexican Restaurant

Name of Feature: “Candy Room”

Feature Description: This feature is a void space directly under the Higgins Avenue sidewalk. Historic use included a storage room for candies that were sold by the prior business operating in this space, the Missoula Drug Company. El Cazador, the restaurant presently operating on the ground floor, uses this basement space for storage. No exact measurements were taken.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1888-1890

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report? An original/period door still exists at the entry way of this void-space and an accompanying label “Candy Room” is currently still adhered to the frame above the door.

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, and John Coffee (building owner).

Notes/Comments: This room is one of the void spaces for the Hammond Arcade that has not been in-filled as of 2012.

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Mark Gibbons, Jr.

Date: 12/9/2012



Hammond Arcade, 24MO0346, Feature 3. Photos by Mark Gibbons, Jr., 2012

Hammond Arcade
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0346

Feature #: 4

Street Address: 101 South Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: The address has historically fluctuated between 101 South Higgins Avenue and 119 West Front Street. Some businesses over time listed their business name followed simply by “Hammond Building” in the Polk City Directories.

Historic Name of Building: The Hammond Building, The Hammond Block.

Name of Current Business in Building: El Cazador Mexican Restaurant

Name of Feature: “Tobacco Room”

Feature Description: This feature is a double door that leads to what is believed to be an in-filled sidewalk void under West Front Street. This void space once contained a sidewalk lift (elevator). Further research is required to verify this space has been in-filled. No measurements were taken.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1888-1890

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report? An original/period double door with iron latch still exists at what was once the entry way of this void space. An accompanying label “Tobacco Room” is currently still adhered to the frame above the door.

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, and John Coffee (building owner).

Notes/Comments: Oral history reports indicate this void’s use-history includes being used as a space for tax-stamping cigarettes as well as storing alcohol, possibly during prohibition.

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Mark Gibbons, Jr.

Date: 12/9/2012



Hammond Arcade, 24MO0346, Feature 4. Photos by Mark Gibbons, Jr., 2012

Hammond Arcade
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0346

Feature #: 5

Street Address: 101 South Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: The address has historically fluctuated between 101 South Higgins Avenue and 119 West Front Street. Some businesses over time listed their business name followed simply by “Hammond Building” in the Polk City Directories.

Historic Name of Building: The Hammond Building, The Hammond Block.

Name of Current Business in Building: El Cazador Mexican Restaurant

Name of Feature: Concrete Block Sealed Doorway, North

Feature Description: Sealed doorway at the north end of basement corridor. This doorway reportedly once led to the sidewalk void under West Front Street. The frame is now metal, the space in the sidewalk void having been converted to a business in the 1970s-1980s. This section of the void was filled-in in the 1980s leading to the door being sealed with concrete block as well.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1888-1890 and 1970-1980

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report? A room number above the door of “B-13” and unknown writing or graffiti to the east of the feature.

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, and John Coffee (building owner).

Notes/Comments: None.

Form completed by: Nikki Manning

Date: 12/9/2012



Hammond Arcade, 24MO0346, Feature 5. Photos by (Top to Bottom) Nikki Manning, 2012; and Bethany Hauer, 2013

5.2 Top Hat Bar

Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Log

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1111

Address: 130 West Front Street, Missoula, Montana 59801

<u>Feature #</u>	<u>Name of Feature</u>	<u>Date Assigned</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1	"Prohibition Trap Door" Lever	9/16/2012	Origin of feature name is previous owner oral history
2	Brick Arched Doorway	9/16/2012	None
3	Sidewalk Void	9/16/2012	Void recorded as one whole feature

Top Hat Bar
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1111

Feature #: 1

Street Address: 130 West Front Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: 130-134 West Front Street, Missoula, Montana

Historic Name of Building: Unknown

Name of Current Business in Building: Top Hat Bar

Name of Feature: "Prohibition Trap Door" Lever

Feature Description: Rectangular metal cover over what appears to be a latch in the basement floor. According to former owner's father it was a latch to open a prohibition doorway somewhere beneath the current stairway between basement and first floor. Dimensions: 22.86cm x 37.465cm (9" x 14.75"). Depth is 10.51cm (4.14"). Lever inside is 24.38cm x 11.43cm (9.6" x 4.5").

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1891-1912 (possibly 1920s)

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Montana Historical and Architectural Inventory, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, and Nicole Garr (building owner).

Notes/Comments: None.

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Jeff McLain

Date: 9/16/2012



Top Hat Bar, 24MO1111, Feature 1. Photo by Jeff McLain, 2012

Top Hat Bar
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1111

Feature #: 2

Street Address: 130 West Front Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: 130-134 West Front Street, Missoula, Montana

Historic Name of Building: Unknown

Name of Current Business in Building: Top Hat Bar

Name of Feature: Brick Arched Doorway

Feature Description: Stone arched doorway interior to building's basement. Dimensions: Doorway width is 1m (3' 3"). Height is 2m 35cm (7' 8.5"). Thickness of archway is 69cm (27"). There are remnants of wooden pegs on either side embedded into the archway.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1891-1912

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Montana Historical and Architectural Inventory and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

Notes/Comments: Archway stands between the stairs which exits up to the sidewalk and the basement. The entrance is still in use.

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Lisa Menery, Shelby Thomas, Laura Clark

Date: 9/16/2012



Top Hat Bar, 24MO1111, Feature 2. Photos by Lisa Menery, 2012

Top Hat Bar
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1111

Feature #: 3

Street Address: 130 West Front Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: 130-134 West Front Street, Missoula, Montana

Historic Name of Building: Unknown

Name of Current Business in Building: Top Hat Bar

Name of Feature: Sidewalk Void

Feature Description: Long and narrow quarried rock wall sidewalk void under West Front Street. Length is 3m 77cm (12' 4"). Width is 82cm (32"), Width of temporary wall is 5cm (2"). Height is 2m 36cm (7' 9").

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1891-1912

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report? There is a turbine pump attached fastened with bolts to the floor directly beneath the manhole cover in the sidewalk. The maker's mark on the pump states "Pomona Turbine Pump."

References: Montana Historical and Architectural Inventory, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and Sullivan Sidewalk Report.

Notes/Comments: Original sidewalk void has been divided by temporary drywall. It can be seen in the photos painted blue.

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Ashley Deramus

Date: 9/16/2012



Top Hat Bar, 24MO1111, Feature 3. Photos by Jada Molton, 2012

5.3 MacKenzie River Pizza
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Log

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1113
Address: 137 West Front Street, Missoula, Montana 59801

<u>Feature #</u>	<u>Name of Feature</u>	<u>Date Assigned</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1	Sidewalk Void Entrance	9/16/2012	Inside closet facing west toward street

MacKenzie River Pizza
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1113

Feature #: 1

Street Address: 137 West Front Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: Sam Yung's Cafe

Historic Name of Building: Unknown

Name of Current Business in Building: MacKenzie River Pizza

Name of Feature: Sidewalk Void Entrance

Feature Description: The sidewalk void entrance is currently located inside of a more modern maintenance closet in the restaurant manager's office. There are various pipes to contend with and the space is quite small. The entrance is sealed with cinder blocks, similar to others that were sealed in the 1980s. At the bottom of the cinder block wall is a pile of rubble and debris that appears to be spilling out of the entrance and into the closet. It is possible that the fill was there or dumped there and the cinder block wall built directly on top of it to the ceiling because there is a small air pocket in the lower east portion of the closet that might continue through to the other side. This would suggest that the void is not in-filled, only sealed.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1900

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, 1995 architectural drawings found on site, and Polk Directories

Notes/Comments: For future exploration, the manager (at the time) was interested in knocking out a portion of the cinder blocks to the other side, if possible. It would be necessary to check with city officials before this could happen.

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Ashley Deramus

Date: 9/16/2012



MacKenzie River Pizza, Feature 1.
Photos (Top to Bottom): Ryan Dudgeon, 2012; and Jada Molton, 2012



MacKenzie River Pizza, 24MO1113, Feature 1 continued. Photos by Nikki Manning, 2012

5.4 Montgomery Distillery
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Log

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1110
Address: 129 West Front Street, Missoula, Montana 59801

<u>Feature #</u>	<u>Name of Feature</u>	<u>Date Assigned</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1	Furnace	11/30/2012	None
2	Sidewalk Void	11/30/2012	Void recorded as one feature
3	Inverted Brick Arches (East and West)	11/30/2012	Two inverted arches were recorded as East arch and West arch with the same feature number
4	Doorway Brick Arches (East and West)	11/30/2012	Two arches were recorded as East arch and West arch with same feature number

Montgomery Distillery
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1110

Feature #: 1

Street Address: 129 West Front Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations:

Historic Name of Building: Schilling Block

Name of Current Business in Building: Montgomery Distillery

Name of Feature: Furnace

Feature Description: The feature is a 30.5 cm x 30.5 cm (12" x 12") square metal door in the west wall of the basement. The door is set in brick and then cobblestone around the brick.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1890

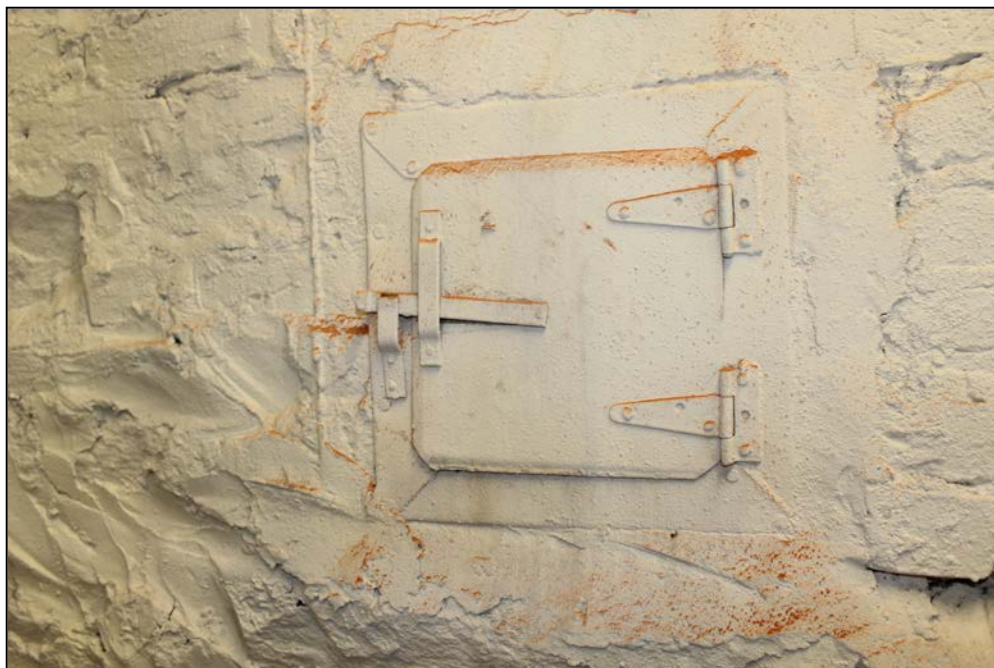
Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, and Polk Directories

Notes/Comments: It is possible that this was a coal chute at one time but inside of the chute is burned brick and burned wood fragments.

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Ryan Dudgeon, and Jada Molton

Date: 11/30/2012



Montgomery Distillery, 24MO1110, Feature 1. Photos by Jada Molton, 2012

Montgomery Distillery
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1110

Feature #: 2

Street Address: 129 West Front Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations:

Historic Name of Building: Schilling Block

Name of Current Business in Building: Montgomery Distillery

Name of Feature: Sidewalk Void

Feature Description: The void measures 12.29 m (40' 4") in length from east to west and 2.64 m (8' 8") in width. On the south wall (building side) the wall is brick with two inverted brick arches (Feature 3) and two brick arch doorways (Feature 4). The east and west walls are composed of cobblestone similar to other voids and basements examined. The north wall (street side) is modern concrete at least on the surface. It is uncertain if the concrete was smoothed over cobblestone.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1890

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, and Polk Directories

Notes/Comments: According to the Sullivan Sidewalk Report this was a three-room sidewalk void in good condition at the time of their study in 1981 so it was left. The rooms are simply divided with drywall. The cobblestone east and west walls of the void is noticeably burned and blackened by fire, as are the bricks on the south (building adjacent) wall.

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Ryan Dudgeon, and Jada Molton

Date: 11/30/2012



Montgomery Distillery, 24MO1110, Feature 2. Photos by Jada Molton, 2012

Montgomery Distillery
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1110

Feature #: 3

Street Address: 129 West Front Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations:

Historic Name of Building: Schilling Block

Name of Current Business in Building: Montgomery Distillery

Name of Feature: Inverted Brick Arches (East and West)

Feature Description: The two inverted brick arches are built into the foundation wall of the sidewalk void. There are no openings and the arches resemble a flattened “U” shape. The east arch is 1.88 m (6’ 2”) wide, .56 m (22”) in height, and 1.88 m (6’ 2”) from the ground. The west arch is 1.63 m (5’ 4”) wide, .56 m (22”) in height, and 1.93 m (6’ 4”) from the ground.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1890

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, and Polk Directories, Curl 2006, and Rabun 2000.

Notes/Comments: Inverted arches were used in the foundation walls of buildings to distribute the load (Curl 2006) and in the early 1890s, when the Schilling Block was built, they were believed to “take up less vertical space than a spread footing” and provide stronger structural support (Rabun 2000:72). However, this was the only instance of this type of construction found in the eight properties examined for this project.

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Ryan Dudgeon, and Jada Molton

Date: 11/30/2012



Montgomery Distillery, 24MO1110, Feature 3. Photos by Jada Molton, 2012

Montgomery Distillery
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1110

Feature #: 4

Street Address: 129 West Front Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations:

Historic Name of Building: Schilling Block

Name of Current Business in Building: Montgomery Distillery

Name of Feature: Doorway Brick Arches (East and West)

Feature Description: The two brick arched doorways are built into the wall separating the sidewalk void and the rest of the basement space. The east arch is a single-brick layer arch. The existing doorway is 1.37 m (4' 6") in width and off-center from the arch. The west arch is comprised of three layers of brick. The existing doorway is 2.34 m (7' 8") in width. The door is centered under the arch and the width of the arch is 2.67 m (8' 9"). Per the Sullivan Sidewalk report, the void was divided into three rooms at one time but if there was a third doorway for this third room, it is unknown at this point.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1890

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, and Polk Directories

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Ryan Dudgeon, and Jada Molton

Date: 11/30/2012



Montgomery Distillery, 24MO1110, Feature 4 East. Photo by Nikki Manning, 2012



Montgomery Distillery, 24MO1110, Feature 4 West. Photo by Jada Molton, 2012

5.5 Piece of Mind

Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Log

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1207

Address: 123 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana 59801

Feature #	Name of Feature	Date Assigned	Comments
1	Bricked-in Doorway	6/24/2013	Room 1 - south wall of basement
2	South Window East Wall	6/24/2013	Room 1 - two windows in the east wall
3	North Window East Wall	6/24/2013	Room 1 – two windows in east wall
4	North Wall Window	6/24/2013	Window between rooms 1 & 2
5	North Wall Door	6/24/2013	Door between rooms 1 & 2
6	South Wall Window	6/24/2013	Room 1 – south wall of basement
7	Chinese Banner	6/24/2013	Room 2 – south wall
8	Graffiti Wall	6/24/2013	Room 2 – east wall
9	Graffiti Door	6/24/2013	Door between rooms 2 & 3
10	Covered Window	6/24/2013	Window between rooms 2 & 3
11	Modern Graffiti Wall	6/24/2013	Room 3 – west wall
12	Doorway between buildings	6/24/2013	Room 3 – west wall

13	Glass Pane Door	6/24/2013	Between rooms 3 & 4
14	Entrance to Sidewalk Void	6/24/2013	Room 4 – North wall of basement
15	Room 2 Stovepipe Hole	6/24/2013	East wall
16	Room 4 Stovepipe Hole	6/24/2013	East wall

Piece of Mind
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1207

Feature #: 1

Street Address: 123 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations:

Historic Name of Building:

Name of Current Business in Building: Piece of Mind

Name of Feature: Bricked-in Doorway

Feature Description: This doorway is in the middle of the southern most wall of the basement. It would lead somewhere underground if it were accessible but unlike many others that were encountered in this project, it does not lead to a sidewalk void but under a courtyard in the rear of the building and an alley. The door has a wood frame and the top of the frame is double reinforced. Bricks have an interesting masonry pattern of seven rows up, cross row, seven rows, cross row, five rows, cross row, two rows. The door is 98 cm (38.5") in width and 1.75 m (6' 9") high. The door is situated 1.27 m (4' 2") from the east wall and 1.7 m (5' 5") from the west wall.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1870-1890

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jeff MacDonald, Preservation Specialist, and Jim Caras, Building Owner

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Katherine Dahlberg, Dylan Kemp, Kate Kowicz, Mac Taylor, Josh Uecker

Date: 6/26/2013



Piece of Mind, 24MO1207, Feature 1. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Piece of Mind
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1207

Feature #: 2

Street Address: 123 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations:

Historic Name of Building:

Name of Current Business in Building: Piece of Mind

Name of Feature: South Window in the East Wall

Feature Description: This wood frame window is in the west wall of the basement which is actually directly adjacent and connected to the basement neighbor (part of the same building). There are two windows in this wall of Room 1, this being the window closest to the south wall. The window is boarded shut with a flap of wood that is able to be opened carefully. When the flap is lifted the window is boarded shut and no glass is visible in the window. The window is 85 cm (33.5") wide and 67 cm (26") high. It is set 1.23 m (4') from the south wall and 1.87 m (6' 1.5") from the other window (Feature 3). The window ledge is 17 cm (6.5") deep and is 1.03 m (3' 4.5") up from the floor.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1870-1890

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jeff MacDonald, Preservation Specialist, and Jim Caras, Building Owner

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Katherine Dahlberg, Dylan Kemp, Kate Kowicz, Mac Taylor, Josh Uecker

Date: 6/26/2013



Piece of Mind, 24MO1207, Feature 2. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Piece of Mind
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1207

Feature #: 3

Street Address: 123 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations:

Historic Name of Building:

Name of Current Business in Building: Piece of Mind

Name of Feature: North Window in the East Wall

Feature Description: This wood frame window is in the west wall of the basement which is actually directly adjacent and connected to the basement neighbor (part of the same building). There are two windows in this wall of Room 1, this being the window closest to the north wall. Unlike the other window in this west wall, it has a metal latch with no flap opening but is boarded up with a metal plate on the other side of the boards. No glass is visible in the window. The window is 84 cm (33") wide and 53 cm (21") high. It is set 2.91 m (9' 6") from the north wall and 1.87 m (6' 1.5") from the other window (Feature 2). The window ledge is 17 cm (6.5") deep and is 1.33 m (4' 4") up from the floor.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1870-1890

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jeff MacDonald, Preservation Specialist, and Jim Caras, Building Owner

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Katherine Dahlberg, Dylan Kemp, Kate Kowicz, Mac Taylor, Josh Uecker

Date: 6/26/2013



Piece of Mind, 24MO1207, Feature 3. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Piece of Mind
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1207

Feature #: 4

Street Address: 123 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations:

Historic Name of Building:

Name of Current Business in Building: Piece of Mind

Name of Feature: North Wall Window

Feature Description: This wood frame window is in the north wall of the basement room 1. This wall is shared by room 1 and 2. This window has no glass in it and is current covered by plastic from renovation work. The window is 95 cm (37") wide and 1 m (3' 3") high. It is set 1.76 m (5' 9") from the west wall and 53 cm (20") from the doorway between rooms 1 and 2 (Feature 5). The window ledge is 29 cm (11.5") deep and is 80 cm (31.5") up from the floor.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1870-1890

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jeff MacDonald, Preservation Specialist, and Jim Caras, Building Owner

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Katherine Dahlberg, Dylan Kemp, Kate Kowicz, Mac Taylor, Josh Uecker

Date: 6/26/2013



Piece of Mind, 24MO1207, Feature 4. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Piece of Mind
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1207

Feature #: 5

Street Address: 123 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations:

Historic Name of Building:

Name of Current Business in Building: Piece of Mind

Name of Feature: North Wall Door

Feature Description: This wood frame door connects rooms 1 and 2. The door has a barely visible brick arch above the door frame which was likely the original opening before the wooden door was added. The door itself hinges on the east side and opens into room 2. It has a solid wooden bottom half and six panes of glass (bottom left pane broken) in the top half. There is also a step down from room 1 into room 2. The door is 90 cm (35.5") wide and 1.65 m (5' 5") high. It is set flush against the west wall of the basement and is 53 cm (20") from the window in the same wall (Feature 4).

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1870-1890

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jeff MacDonald, Preservation Specialist, and Jim Caras, Building Owner

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Katherine Dahlberg, Dylan Kemp, Kate Kowicz, Mac Taylor, Josh Uecker

Date: 6/26/2013



Piece of Mind, 24MO1207, Feature 5. Photos by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Piece of Mind
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1207

Feature #: 6

Street Address: 123 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations:

Historic Name of Building:

Name of Current Business in Building: Piece of Mind

Name of Feature: South Wall Window

Feature Description: This wood frame window is in the higher in the south wall of room 1 near the bricked-in doorway of the basement room 1. The window is boarded up as well as having screen material and a metal plate in front of the boards. The window is 84 cm (33“) wide and 50 cm (19.5“) high. It is set flush against the east wall and is 43 cm (17“) from the bricked in doorway. The window is 1.25 m (4' 1“) up from the floor.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1870-1890

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jeff MacDonald, Preservation Specialist, and Jim Caras, Building Owner

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Katherine Dahlberg, Dylan Kemp, Kate Kowicz, Mac Taylor, Josh Uecker

Date: 6/26/2013



Piece of Mind, 24MO1207, Feature 6. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Piece of Mind
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1207

Feature #: 7

Street Address: 123 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations:

Historic Name of Building:

Name of Current Business in Building: Piece of Mind

Name of Feature: Chinese Banner

Feature Description: Vertical banner near the door (Feature 5). There is first a white painted vertical rectangle, with reddish brown paint over that and remnants of Chinese writing in black. It is believed to be a Chinese New Year banner. Behind the construction plastic it was difficult to get an optimal view.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1870-1890

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jeff MacDonald, Preservation Specialist, and Jim Caras, Building Owner

Notes/Comments: It was not recorded as a feature but it should be noted that directly across from this banner on the opposite wall there is another remnant or marking that appears it could be another banner. The construction in this room made it very difficult to see but it looks like a diamond shape painted over a rectangle. There is writing that cannot be read. It was also not possible to photograph it due to even thicker plastic along this wall.

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Katherine Dahlberg, Dylan Kemp, Kate Kowicz, Mac Taylor, Josh Uecker

Date: 6/26/2013



Piece of Mind, 24MO1207, Feature 7. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Piece of Mind
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1207

Feature #: 8

Street Address: 123 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations:

Historic Name of Building:

Name of Current Business in Building: Piece of Mind

Name of Feature: Graffiti Wall

Feature Description: The entire, visible east wall of room 2 is covered in graffiti and multiple scratches in the paint and drywall that appear to have been done purposefully. Among a lot of Chinese writing there are other writings as well. Some of these include the date March 4, 1914 which is written multiple times, various signatures in cursive, tick marks (used for counting). There are splotches of paint and grease pen. The width of the graffiti wall is 1.03 m (3' 4.5") and approximately 2.18 m (7' 2") high.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1870-1890

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jeff MacDonald, Preservation Specialist, and Jim Caras, Building Owner

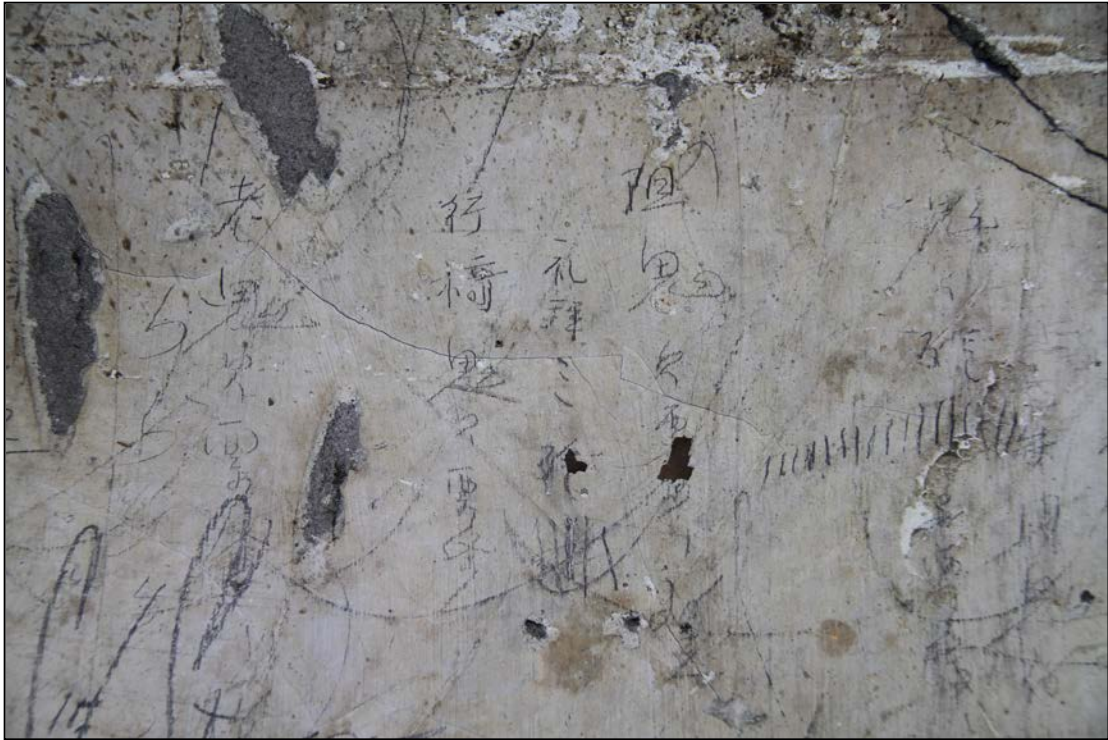
Notes/Comments: It was attempted by multiple people to translate some of the Chinese characters. The most common observation was that the writing was different from any "dialect" regularly known. It was also suggested every time that it was possible a form of "Chinese shorthand." Although in some cases it resembles kanji (a system of Japanese writing using Chinese characters) it was determined that it is not. Some possible suggestions for translation of some characters were: wood, ghost, west, ticket, benefit, pick up, see, cow. The character for "ghost" appears multiple times on the wall.

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Katherine Dahlberg, Dylan Kemp, Kate Kowicz, Mac Taylor, Josh Uecker

Date: 6/26/2013



Piece of Mind, 24MO1207, Feature 8. Photos by Bethany Hauer, 2013



Piece of Mind, 24MO1207, Feature 8 continued. Photos by Bethany Hauer, 2013



Piece of Mind, 24MO1207, Feature 8 continued. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Piece of Mind
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1207

Feature #: 9

Street Address: 123 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations:

Historic Name of Building:

Name of Current Business in Building: Piece of Mind

Name of Feature: Graffiti Door

Feature Description: This is a wooden frame door that leads between rooms 2 and 3. It is in the north wall of room 2, flush with the graffiti wall and the south wall of room 3. There is no door in the doorway but there is another brick archway above it similar to Feature 5. Including the frame, the door is 1.27 m (4' 2") wide and 2.18 m (7' 2") high. There are 21 cm (8") between the door and the window in the same wall. The window (Feature 10) is to the west of the door.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1870-1890

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jeff MacDonald, Preservation Specialist, and Jim Caras, Building Owner

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Katherine Dahlberg, Dylan Kemp, Kate Kowicz, Mac Taylor, Josh Uecker

Date: 6/26/2013



Piece of Mind, 24MO1207, Feature 9. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Piece of Mind
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1207

Feature #: 10

Street Address: 123 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations:

Historic Name of Building:

Name of Current Business in Building: Piece of Mind

Name of Feature: Covered Window

Feature Description: This is the window in the same wall as the previous feature. It is window between rooms 2 and 3 with no glass. It is 21 cm (8") to the west of the door and 81 cm (32") from the west wall. It has a wood frame that only extends partially through the wall. The window is 80 cm (31.5") wide, 1.02 m (3' 4") high, and 1.18 m (3' 10.5") from the ground to base.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1870-1890

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jeff MacDonald, Preservation Specialist, and Jim Caras, Building Owner

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Katherine Dahlberg, Dylan Kemp, Kate Kowicz, Mac Taylor, Josh Uecker

Date: 6/26/2013



Piece of Mind, 24MO1207, Feature 10. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Piece of Mind
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1207

Feature #: 11

Street Address: 123 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations:

Historic Name of Building:

Name of Current Business in Building: Piece of Mind

Name of Feature: Modern Graffiti Wall

Feature Description: This wall is set apart from the other graffiti wall by the fact that the writing and drawing appears to be more modern except for a small section of more Chinese or Japanese characters. Due to the very small area, it was not measured but it is on the west wall of room 3 and just to the south of the doorway (Feature 12). Due to graphic content, no photos were taken.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1870-1890

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jeff MacDonald, Preservation Specialist, and Jim Caras, Building Owner

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Katherine Dahlberg, Dylan Kemp, Kate Kowicz, Mac Taylor, Josh Uecker

Date: 6/26/2013

Piece of Mind
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1207

Feature #: 12

Street Address: 123 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations:

Historic Name of Building:

Name of Current Business in Building: Piece of Mind

Name of Feature: Door Between Buildings

Feature Description: This doorway is in the west wall of the Piece of Mind basement and connects to the basement next door at 125 West Main Street. Unlike the windows in room 1 this doorway is somewhat still accessible with only some thin plywood blocking the door. It is possible that the door was at one time wider or perhaps needed structural support because there is some modern brickwork on the side of the door. Modern ductwork passes through the doorway. The doorway opening is currently 96 cm (3' 2"). It is situated 3.95 m (12' 11.5") from the room's south wall and 14 cm (5.5") from the room's north wall.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1870-1890

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jeff MacDonald, Preservation Specialist, and Jim Caras, Building Owner

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Katherine Dahlberg, Dylan Kemp, Kate Kowicz, Mac Taylor, Josh Uecker

Date: 6/26/2013



Piece of Mind, 24MO1207, Feature 12. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Piece of Mind
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1207

Feature #: 13

Street Address: 123 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations:

Historic Name of Building:

Name of Current Business in Building: Piece of Mind

Name of Feature: Glass Pane Door

Feature Description: This door that faces diagonally from the other walls provides the pass through for rooms 3 and 4. It is a wood frame door and the glass panes in the door are 3 x 5 (3 across and 5 up) for a total of 15 panes. The glass panes are set in wood as well. On the north side of the door, is a glass or crystal door knob. On the south side is a simple lever handle. Some of the window panes are broken. The doorway from frame to frame is 88 cm (34.5") and the door itself is 76 cm (30"). The hinged door opens to the north, into room 4.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1870-1890

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jeff MacDonald, Preservation Specialist, and Jim Caras, Building Owner

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Katherine Dahlberg, Dylan Kemp, Kate Kowicz, Mac Taylor, Josh Uecker

Date: 6/26/2013



Piece of Mind, 24MO1207, Feature 13. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Piece of Mind
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1207

Feature #: 14

Street Address: 123 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations:

Historic Name of Building:

Name of Current Business in Building: Piece of Mind

Name of Feature: Entrance to Sidewalk Void

Feature Description: This blocked doorway was once an entrance to the sidewalk void. It is closed with a cinder block as many others have been. There is a step inside the basement suggesting a step up into the sidewalk void. The width of the step is 1.42 m (4' 8") and from the edge of the doorway to the west wall is 1.55 m (5' 1"). There are built bookshelves along the north wall and red paper in front of the one-time door.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1870-1890

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jeff MacDonald, Preservation Specialist, and Jim Caras, Building Owner

Notes/Comments: Interestingly, the step has a crumbling corner and it was observed that there is coal inside the step.

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Katherine Dahlberg, Dylan Kemp, Kate Kowicz, Mac Taylor, Josh Uecker

Date: 6/26/2013



Piece of Mind, 24MO1207, Feature 14. Photos by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Piece of Mind
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1207

Feature #: 15

Street Address: 123 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations:

Historic Name of Building:

Name of Current Business in Building: Piece of Mind

Name of Feature: Room 2 Stovepipe Hole

Feature Description: When it was determined that the stovepipe holes in the east wall actually connected with the east adjacent building basement (LaFlesch 24MO1206) and the teams could speak with each other through them, these were recorded. There are two – one in room 2 and the other in room 4. The pipe hole in room 2 is filled with insulation. There are seven smaller holes around it – one has a nail present, three holes show signs of rusted nails being present at one time. Scorch marks around the hole are evident as well. The hole is 1.82 m (5' 11.5") from the ground and 50 cm (19.5") south of the north wall Door (Feature 5). The hole is 16 cm (6") across.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1870-1890

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jeff MacDonald, Preservation Specialist, and Jim Caras, Building Owner

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Katherine Dahlberg, Dylan Kemp, Kate Kowicz, Mac Taylor, Josh Uecker

Date: 6/26/2013



Piece of Mind, 24MO1207, Feature 15. Photos by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Piece of Mind
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1207

Feature #: 16

Street Address: 123 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations:

Historic Name of Building:

Name of Current Business in Building: Piece of Mind

Name of Feature: Room 4 Stovepipe Hole

Feature Description: When it was determined that the stovepipe holes in the east wall actually connected with the east adjacent building basement (LaFlesch 24MO1206) and the teams could speak with each other through them, these were recorded. There are two – one in room 2 and the other in room 4. The pipe hole in room 4 is completely open. Team members passed things back and forth from the basement of one building to the other and could speak to each other in a normal voice. The hole is 1.92 m (6' 3.5") from the ground and 2.57 m (8' 5") south of the sidewalk void opening (Feature 14). The hole is 15.5 cm (6") across. This corresponds with 24MO1206 Feature 15.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1870-1890

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jeff MacDonald, Preservation Specialist, and Jim Caras, Building Owner

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Katherine Dahlberg, Dylan Kemp, Kate Kowicz, Mac Taylor, Josh Uecker

Date: 6/26/2013



Piece of Mind, 24MO1207, Feature 16. Photos by Bethany Hauer, 2013

5.6 LaFlesch Building
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Log

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1206
Address: 119 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana 59801

Feature #	Name of Feature	Date Assigned	Comments
1	Stairwell	6/21/2013	Southwest corner
2	Post and Beam Support	6/21/2013	For original building
3	Wall cut out	6/21/2013	South wall
4	Original Doorway	6/21/2013	South wall
5	Post and Beam Support North	6/21/2013	For 1912 building addition
6	Post and Beam Support South	6/21/2013	For 1912 building addition
7	Pipe Opening	6/21/2013	East wall
8	Stove Pipe Opening	6/21/2013	West wall
9	Bead Board Wall Section with Graffiti	6/21/2013	On floor
10	Cubicle Area	6/21/2013	Repurposed wood with 117 West Main address
11	Stair Access and Stairs	6/21/2013	Northeast section of basement
12	Wooden Door Frame	6/21/2013	Northeast section of basement
13	Cut Out in Ceiling	6/21/2013	For water pipes to sinks (since removed)

14	Bricked in Hole	6/21/2013	Foundation of west wall
15	Stove Pipe Hole	6/21/2013	West wall
16	Sidewalk Void	6/21/2013	North wall of basement
17	Steel Door	6/21/2013	In ceiling of sidewalk void
18	Support Pillar	6/21/2013	North section of basement
19	Doorway	6/23/2013	Southeast corner of basement leading to stairs

LaFlesch Building
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1206

Feature #: 1

Street Address: 119 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: The Loft, Downtown Dance Collective

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Gazette, Missoulain

Name of Current Business in Building: The Loft and Downtown Dance Collective

Name of Feature: Stairwell

Feature Description: This stairwell is concrete and in the southwest corner of the basement. It provides access to the post-1912 basement addition and then the rest of the basement which is all connected. There are eleven steps total. The stairwell is 6.43m (21'1").

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1912

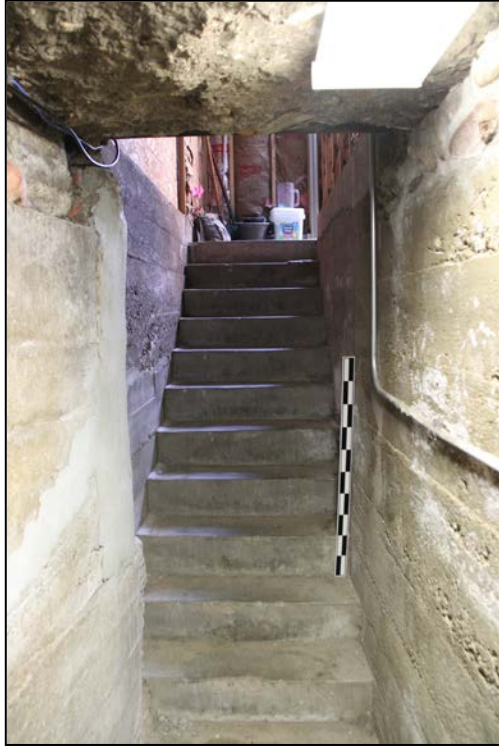
Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jay LaFlesch (Building Owner)

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Julie Tompkins

Date: 6/21/2013



LaFlesch Building, 24MO1206, Feature 1. Photos by Bethany Hauer, 2013

LaFlesch Building
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1206

Feature #: 2

Street Address: 119 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: The Loft, Downtown Dance Collective

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Gazette, Missoulia

Name of Current Business in Building: The Loft and Downtown Dance Collective

Name of Feature: Post and Beam Support

Feature Description: This is the main post and beam support for the original building. There are three 10"x12" beams supported by six 10"x10" posts running north to south as primary support. The posts and beams are larch composition. The beams and posts retain original bark in various spots. Some of the surfaces are painted and there are many tool marks, drilled holes, etc suggesting it is reclaimed wood.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1891

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jay LaFlesch (Building Owner), Jeff MacDonald (Preservation Specialist).

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Julie Tompkins

Date: 6/21/2013



LaFlesch Building, 24MO1206, Feature 2. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

LaFlesch Building
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1206

Feature #: 3

Street Address: 119 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: The Loft, Downtown Dance Collective

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Gazette, Missoulia

Name of Current Business in Building: The Loft and Downtown Dance Collective

Name of Feature: Wall Cut Out

Feature Description: This cut out is in the original south foundation wall. The wall is adjacent to the addition on the south side of the basement. The wall is 53 cm (21") thick. It is uncertain what the function of this hole was but some include water lines (there are currently a few pipes running through it), or access between the original basement room and the addition.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1891-1912

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jay LaFlesch (Building Owner)

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Chad Frady, and Kelly Dixon

Date: 6/21/2013



LaFlesch Building, 24MO1206, Feature 3. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

LaFlesch Building
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1206

Feature #: 4

Street Address: 119 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: The Loft, Downtown Dance Collective

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Gazette, Missoulain

Name of Current Business in Building: The Loft and Downtown Dance Collective

Name of Feature: Original Doorway

Feature Description: This would have been the original south doorway into the basement before the addition and stairs (Feature 1). The doorway is 1.61 m (5' 3.5") wide. The original rubble foundation is intact and the wooden frame is intact on the east side of the doorway. There is no intact wooden frame on the west side of the doorway. There are remaining imprints from door hinges. There is still a partial ornate iron lower hinge present. Similar to the cutout next to it (Feature 3) it is 53 cm (21") thick.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1891

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jay LaFlesch (Building Owner)

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Bill Seifert

Date: 6/21/2013



LaFlesch Building, 24MO1206, Feature 4. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

LaFlesch Building
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1206

Feature #: 5

Street Address: 119 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: The Loft, Downtown Dance Collective

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Gazette, Missoularian

Name of Current Business in Building: The Loft and Downtown Dance Collective

Name of Feature: Post and Beam Support North

Feature Description: There are two main support beams in the 1912 addition. These are not connected to each other – hence the north beam and south beam (Feature 6). This beam is held with wood pillars which once again have multiple tool marks and drill holes suggesting the wood is repurposed. The northernmost pillar has an additional wood block shim between itself and the beam.

Estimated Dates of the Feature:

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jay LaFlesch (Building Owner)

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Kathryn Dwyer

Date: 6/21/2013



LaFlesch Building, 24MO1206, Feature 5. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

LaFlesch Building
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1206

Feature #: 6

Street Address: 119 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: The Loft, Downtown Dance Collective

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Gazette, Missoulia

Name of Current Business in Building: The Loft and Downtown Dance Collective

Name of Feature: Post and Beam Support South

Feature Description: There are two main support beams in the 1912 addition. These are not connected to each other – hence the south beam and north beam (Feature 5). This beam is held with wood pillars which once again have multiple tool marks and drill holes suggesting the wood is repurposed. The southernmost pillar has a mound of dirt around it which may have been to compensate for a shorter pillar when repurposing lumber.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1912

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jay LaFlesch (Building Owner)

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Kathryn Dwyer

Date: 6/21/2013



LaFlesch Building, 24MO1206, Feature 6. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

LaFlesch Building
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1206

Feature #: 7

Street Address: 119 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: The Loft, Downtown Dance Collective

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Gazette, Missoulia

Name of Current Business in Building: The Loft and Downtown Dance Collective

Name of Feature: Pipe Opening

Feature Description: Pipe opening in the original east foundation wall

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1891

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jay LaFlesch (Building Owner)

Notes/Comments: There is some corrosion around the pipe opening and the little part of pipe that is remaining.

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Chad Frady

Date: 6/21/2013



LaFlesch Building, 24MO1206, Feature 7. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

LaFlesch Building
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1206

Feature #: 8

Street Address: 119 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: The Loft, Downtown Dance Collective

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Gazette, Missoulia

Name of Current Business in Building: The Loft and Downtown Dance Collective

Name of Feature: Stove Pipe Opening

Feature Description: Stove pipe/chimney opening is in original western foundation wall. The chimney is 55.8 cm (22") wide with two pipe openings. The top opening is 17.8 cm (7") and the lower is 20.3 cm (8").

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1891

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jay LaFlesch (Building Owner)

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Bill Seifert

Date: 6/21/2013



LaFlesch Building, 24MO1206, Feature 8. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

LaFlesch Building
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1206

Feature #: 9

Street Address: 119 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: The Loft, Downtown Dance Collective

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Gazette, Missoulain

Name of Current Business in Building: The Loft and Downtown Dance Collective

Name of Feature: Bead Board Wall Section with Graffiti

Feature Description: The section of bead board wall is on the floor, not attached to the wall. There is writing on the bead board that appears to be in paint due to drippings on the floor near it. The board is 1.88 m (6'2") long and 1m (3'3") wide.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: Unknown

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report? Red writing on the wall says, "Aug 14, 19, A1, small, MHS, 44"

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jay LaFlesch (Building Owner)

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Kat Dwyer

Date: 6/21/2013



LaFlesch Building, 24MO1206, Feature 9. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

LaFlesch Building
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1206

Feature #: 10

Street Address: 119 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: The Loft, Downtown Dance Collective

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Gazette, Missoulia

Name of Current Business in Building: The Loft and Downtown Dance Collective

Name of Feature: Cubicle Area

Feature Description: This is a partial cubicle built into a small section of the basement at some unknown time. It is L-shaped.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: Unknown

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report? It has the number 117 written on it. Likely a piece of wood repurposed with the 117 referring to the 117 West Main Street address.

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jay LaFlesch (Building Owner)

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Chad Frady

Date: 6/21/2013



LaFlesch Building, 24MO1206, Feature 10. Photos by Bethany Hauer, 2013

LaFlesch Building
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1206

Feature #: 11

Street Address: 119 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: The Loft, Downtown Dance Collective

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Gazette, Missoulia

Name of Current Business in Building: The Loft and Downtown Dance Collective

Name of Feature: Stair Access and Stairs

Feature Description: Rectangular stair access in northeast section of basement ceiling. The modern wooden stairs and landing have been added more recently.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: Unknown

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jay LaFlesch (Building Owner)

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Bill Seifert

Date: 9/21/2013



LaFlesch Building, 24MO1206, Feature 11. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

LaFlesch Building
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1206

Feature #: 12

Street Address: 119 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: The Loft, Downtown Dance Collective

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Gazette, Missoulain

Name of Current Business in Building: The Loft and Downtown Dance Collective

Name of Feature: Wooden Door Frame

Feature Description: Wooden doorframe in northeast section of the basement, likely from stairway access noted in Feature 11. The doorway is 1 m (3'3") wide, 1.9 m (6' 3") high and is 89 cm (2'11") from the east wall of the basement.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1891

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jay LaFlesch (Building Owner)

Notes/Comments: There are a lot of cut-outs in the wooden beams which is causing weak structural integrity. Jay LaFlesch, the owner, said that this used to be a doorway for stairs such as the ones mentioned in Feature 11 except that due to the structural integrity, supports were added and the stairs were moved to their present location.

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Chad Frady

Date: 6/21/2014



LaFlesch Building, 24MO1206, Feature 12. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

LaFlesch Building
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1206

Feature #: 13

Street Address: 119 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: The Loft, Downtown Dance Collective

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Gazette, Missoulain

Name of Current Business in Building: The Loft and Downtown Dance Collective

Name of Feature: Cut-out in Ceiling

Feature Description: This is a square cut-out in the middle of the basement ceiling. According to the owner, this was originally for pipes. It could have been for sinks or for the electric and water powered printing press for the newspaper. The cut-out is 42 cm (16.5") long and 35 cm (13.5") wide.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: Unknown

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jay LaFlesch (Building Owner)

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Kat Dwyer

Date: 6/21/2013



LaFlesch Building, 24MO1206, Feature 13. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

LaFlesch Building
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1206

Feature #: 14

Street Address: 119 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: The Loft, Downtown Dance Collective

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Gazette, Missoulain

Name of Current Business in Building: The Loft and Downtown Dance Collective

Name of Feature: Bricked-in hole

Feature Description: This is a bricked-in hole in the west wall of the basement foundation approximately half way between the north and south walls. The flue cover is intact and there is another hole above it stuffed with fiberglass insulation. The metal-ringed opening is 20 cm (8") in diameter and 10 cm (4") deep. Behind this is crumbled brick and rubble which fills space to the lower edge of the hole. Air circulation is evident.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1891

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jay LaFlesch (Building Owner)

Notes/Comments: Possibly a shared chimney or stove pipe hole with 123 West Main Street, west and adjacent to this basement since this is in a shared wall with that property.

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Julie Tompkins

Date: June 21, 2013



LaFlesch Building, 24MO1206, Feature 14. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

LaFlesch Building
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1206

Feature #: 15

Street Address: 119 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: The Loft, Downtown Dance Collective

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Gazette, Missoulia

Name of Current Business in Building: The Loft and Downtown Dance Collective

Name of Feature: Stove Pipe Hole

Feature Description: Another hole in the west foundation wall, in the northwest corner of the basement. This is very similar to Feature 14, though this one does not have a flue cover and as it is open, it looks directly into the 123 West Main Street, Piece of Basement next door. This corresponds with 24MO1207 Feature 16.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1891

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jay LaFlesch (Building Owner)

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Julie Tompkins

Date: June 21, 2014



LaFlesch Building, 24MO1206, Feature 15. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

LaFlesch Building
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1206

Feature #: 16

Street Address: 119 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: The Loft, Downtown Dance Collective

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Gazette, Missoulia

Name of Current Business in Building: The Loft and Downtown Dance Collective

Name of Feature: Sidewalk Void

Feature Description: The void is on the north wall of the basement and opens directly into the basement. The void is 8.22 m (26'11.5") long and 1.19 m (3'11") wide and 2.31 m (7'7") high. The rubble rock wall is made of soft mortar and varieties of local rock. It has a high lime content that is forming an efflorescence on the surface.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1891

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jay LaFlesch (Building Owner)

Notes/Comments: There is a steel door in the ceiling (Feature 17).

Form completed by: Nikki Manning

Date: 6/21/2014



LaFlesch Building, 24MO1206, Feature 16. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

LaFlesch Building
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1206

Feature #: 17

Street Address: 119 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: The Loft, Downtown Dance Collective

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Gazette, Missoulia

Name of Current Business in Building: The Loft and Downtown Dance Collective

Name of Feature: Steel Door

Feature Description: This is a square steel door in the ceiling of the sidewalk void (Feature 16). The door is rusted and painted teal. It is 94 cm (3'1") in length and width. It is unknown whether this door used to have stairs for a sidewalk void entrance from above. In the 1970s until fairly recently, this door had a ramp attached to it for deliveries.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1891

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jay LaFlesch (Building Owner)

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Kelly Dixon

Date: 6/21/2013



LaFlesch Building, 24MO1206, Feature 17. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

LaFlesch Building
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1206

Feature #: 18

Street Address: 119 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: The Loft, Downtown Dance Collective

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Gazette, Missoulain

Name of Current Business in Building: The Loft and Downtown Dance Collective

Name of Feature: Support Pillar

Feature Description: This is the northernmost support pillar in the basement. It was built using the same time of masonry as the walls; soft mortar and local rock with a high lime content. It is a 61 cm square (2' x 2') pillar and is 1.3 m (4' 3") from the north wall of the basement. It is 2.31 m (7'7") high

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1891

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jay LaFlesch (Building Owner)

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Kathryn Dwyer

Date: 6/21/2013



LaFlesch Building, 24MO1206, Feature 18. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

LaFlesch Building
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1206

Feature #: 19

Street Address: 119 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: The Loft, Downtown Dance Collective

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Gazette, Missoulia

Name of Current Business in Building: The Loft and Downtown Dance Collective

Name of Feature: Doorway

Feature Description: This is the main doorway (associated with Feature 1) that currently leads in and out of the basement in the southwest corner. It is a wooden door that swings westward into the stairwell. It is 86 cm (2'10") wide, 1.8 m (5'11") high, and 4.5 cm (1.75") thick. It has a metal door handle, a metal slider and a metal ring for a lock. The frame has a metal arch to fit over the ring. It is painted green and tan.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1912

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Jay LaFlesch (Building Owner)

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Kelly Dixon, and Kathryn Dwyer

Date: 6/24/2013



LaFlesch Building, 24MO1206, Feature 19. Photos by Bethany Hauer, 2013

5.7 Riverside Cafe

Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Log

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1119

Address: 247 West Front Street, Missoula, Montana 59801

<u>Feature #</u>	<u>Name of Feature</u>	<u>Date Assigned</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1	Tall Window	6/18/2013	North facing window leading under street
2	Door	6/18/2013	North facing door leading under street
3	Bay Window	6/18/2013	North facing window leading under street
4	Double Window	6/18/2013	South facing window

Riverside Cafe
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1119

Feature #: 1

Street Address: 247 West Front Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations:

Historic Name of Building:

Name of Current Business in Building: Riverside Cafe

Name of Feature: Tall Window

Feature Description: This is the first of three features (two windows and a door) in this basement that face north, underground, possibly into a sidewalk void. It is unknown what is on the other side of the blocked windows and door. Unfortunately, this property was outside the primary study area of the Sullivan Sidewalk Report. This window has a wooden frame, recessed into the wall and a decorative metal handle for opening. Most of the glass is gone and in addition to being blocked with concrete, there are wood panels and cardboard in the window. The window frame is 1.72m (5' 7.5") and the window itself is 83 cm (32.5"). The window sill is 65 cm (25.5") deep. The window is set in the north wall, 89 cm (35") from the west wall and 24 cm (9.5") to the edge of the door to the east (Feature 2).

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1902-1912

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and Polk Directories

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Mary Bobbitt, Ayme Swartz, Dane Torgerson

Date: 6/18/2013



Riverside Cafe, 24MO1119, Feature 1. Photos by Mary Bobbitt

Riverside Cafe
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1119

Feature #: 2

Street Address: 247 West Front Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations:

Historic Name of Building:

Name of Current Business in Building:

Name of Feature: Door

Feature Description: This is the second of three features (two windows and a door) in this basement that face north, underground, possibly into a sidewalk void. It is unknown what is on the other side of the blocked windows and door. Unfortunately, this property was outside the primary study area of the Sullivan Sidewalk Report. In this case, there is not only an arched brick doorway (blocked by concrete block and 2'x7' wood planks) but it also has a hinged door that opens into the basement. The basement side of the door is painted white and the inside a deep red. The bottom of the door has three wood panels and the top half has two side by side window panes. There is some glass left in one pane, the other covered with cardboard. The metal doorknob is ornate. The brick shows signs of having been whitewashed at one point. There are three steps up from the basement into the doorway and a curious doorknob to the west of the door, inside the basement. It is unknown if it was wired to the other side or somewhere else within the building. The door frame is 1.92m (6'3.5") wide and 2 m (6' 6.5") high from top step to the bottom of the brick archway. The door opening itself is exactly 1m (3'3") and the doorstep is 53 cm (21") deep.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1902-1912

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and Polk Directories

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Mary Bobbitt, Ayme Swartz, Reina Sherman

Date: 6/18/2013



Riverside Cafe, 24MO1119, Feature 2. Photos by Neal Lynch

Riverside Cafe
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1119

Feature #: 3

Street Address: 247 West Front Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations:

Historic Name of Building:

Name of Current Business in Building:

Name of Feature: Bay Window

Feature Description: This is the third of three features (two windows and a door) in this basement that face north, underground, possibly into a sidewalk void. It is unknown what is on the other side of the blocked windows and door. Unfortunately, this property was outside the primary study area of the Sullivan Sidewalk Report. This window on the east side of door is quite different from the other. It is a wood frame bay window (three sections) but appears that the center panel was the only one with glass at one time and the two panels on either side are wooden. The window is blocked with cardboard on the inside and the usual concrete behind that. The doorbell mentioned with Feature 2 is actually set into the first panel of the bay window. The window sill in the center is 37.5 cm (14.5") deep and 1.26 m (4' 1.5") wide. The window pane itself is 62 cm (2' .5") wide. The entire window is 1.16 m (3' 9.5") high. The window is set 30 cm (12") east of the door and 78 cm (30.5") from the east wall.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1902-1912

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and Polk Directories

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Mary Bobbitt, Ayme Swartz, Liberty Barrows

Date: 6/18/2013



Riverside Cafe, 24MO1119, Feature 3. Photo by Neal Lynch

Riverside Cafe
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO1119

Feature #: 4

Street Address: 247 West Front Street, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations:

Historic Name of Building:

Name of Current Business in Building:

Name of Feature: Double Window

Feature Description: This window, in the southeast corner of the basement, set into the south wall, would have at one time looked out to the river. Due to the slope of the landscape upon which the building is set, the rear part of the basement was actually above grade. The window is blocked now due to an addition on the rear/south side of the building. The entire window frame is 1.51 m (4' 11.5") wide and 1.27 m (2' 2") high. There are two double-hung windows inside the frame. The east window is 62 cm (2' .5") wide and the west window is 60 cm (1' 11.5").

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1902-1912

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and Polk Directories

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning, Mary Bobbitt, Ayme Swartz

Date: 6/18/2013



Riverside Cafe, 24MO1119, Feature 4. Photo by Mary Bobbitt

5.8 Missoula Mercantile/Garden City Drug

Missoula Historic Underground Project

Urban Archaeological Survey

Feature Log

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0342/24MO0348

Address: 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana 59801

Feature #	Name of Feature	Date Assigned	Comments
1	Bricked in Chimney	10/2/2013	North wall of Area 1
2	Doorway to Drug Store Basement	10/2/2013	Doorway is to the east of chimney (F1)
3	Vent Opening	10/2/2013	East wall of Area 1
4	Pipe Opening with Writing	10/2/2013	East wall of Area 1
5	Entryway to Elevator	10/2/2013	No door
6/9	Entrance to Crawlspace	10/2/2013	Area 3
7	Elevator	10/2/2013	Elevator is modern
8	Doorway to "Mechanical Room"	10/2/2013	None
10	"Mechanical Room" Floor	10/2/2013	Northeast corner of the room
11	Remains of Shelving Unit	10/9/2013	To the west of F5, Raised platform on the floor
12	Staircase	10/9/2013	Around the corner from F11
13	Door under Staircase	10/9/2013	Door to tiny storage area under the staircase

14	Remains of Shelving Unit	10/9/2013	Behind and to the south of staircase
15AB	Remains of Display Cases	10/9/2013	Would have been corner units in SE and SW corners
16	“John Wayne” Door	10/9/2013	Swinging doors cover concrete enclosed doorway
17	Access Hatch	10/9/2013	Ceiling above F16
18ABC	Remains of Display	10/9/2013	A) West wall; B) Northwest corner; C) North wall
19	Rise in Floor	10/9/2013	None
20	Remains of Window	10/9/2013	Closed off remains of window well from sidewalk void
21	Support Pillar #1	11/15/2013	Lines up with steel supports upstairs on Floor 1
22	Support Pillar #2	11/15/2013	Lines up with steel supports upstairs on Floor 1
23	Support Pillar #3	11/15/2013	Lines up with steel supports upstairs on Floor 1
24	South Window	11/20/2013	Faces west
25	Door	11/20/2013	Faces west

26

North Window

11/20/2013

Faces west

Missoula Mercantile
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0342

Feature #: 1

Street Address: 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: Bon-Marche, The Bon, Macy's

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Mercantile

Name of Current Business in Building: N/A

Name of Feature: Bricked-in Chimney

Feature Description: Bricked-in chimney extends to roof and exposed flue gives visual access to next floor up. The brick is known as "Missoula brick." This is along the north wall of Area 1. The chimney is 1.51 m (5') wide x 2.44 m (8') high total but each side has 22.8 cm (9") of exposed brick before the rest is cement.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1900

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Steve Adler of Adler Architects, Inc.

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Britt Schlosshardt

Date: 10/2/2013



Missoula Mercantile, 24MO0342, Feature 1. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Missoula Mercantile
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0342

Feature #: 2

Street Address: 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: Bon-Marche, The Bon, Macy's

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Mercantile

Name of Current Business in Building: N/A

Name of Feature: Doorway to Drugstore Basement

Feature Description: In the north wall of Area 1 is an inset metal door frame, perhaps was once a fire door but door is no longer there. The doorway is 91.4cm (3') wide, 33 cm (13") deep, and 2.05 m (6'8.75") high. Hinges are on the east side of the doorway.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1900

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Liberty Barrows

Date: October 2, 2013



Missoula Mercantile, 24MO0342, Feature 2. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Missoula Mercantile
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0342

Feature #: 3

Street Address: 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: Bon-Marche, The Bon, Macy's

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Mercantile

Name of Current Business in Building: N/A

Name of Feature: Vent Opening

Feature Description: In the east wall of Area 1 is a vent opening through what was previously a door on the other side of the wall, another room. When the opening was created the beadboard wall had to be cut. The opening is 21.6 cm (8.5") high and 40.6 cm(16") wide.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: Unknown

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, and Steve Adler of Adler Architects, Inc.

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Britt Schlosshardt

Date: 10/2/2013



Missoula Mercantile, 24MO0342, Feature 3. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Missoula Mercantile
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0342

Feature #: 4

Street Address: 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: Bon-Marche, The Bon, Macy's

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Mercantile

Name of Current Business in Building: N/A

Name of Feature: Pipe Opening with Writing

Feature Description: In the east wall of Area 1 is a pipe opening near the ceiling. There is numbers and letters writing under the pipe remnant which is part of the existing sprinkler system. The opening is 50.2 cm (19.75") wide and 25.4 cm (10") high.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: Unknown

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Liberty Barrows

Date: 10/2/2013



Missoula Mercantile, 24MO0342, Feature 4. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Missoula Mercantile
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0342

Feature #: 5

Street Address: 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: Bon-Marche, The Bon, Macy's

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Mercantile

Name of Current Business in Building: N/A

Name of Feature: Entryway to Elevator

Feature Description: In the south wall of Area 1 is an entryway with a modern elevator in the east side. Beyond the elevator is a room that looks to have been a possible mechanical room. The doorway is 1.69 m (5'6.5") wide, 2.13 m (7') high, and 69 cm (27") deep.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: Unknown

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Britt Schlosshardt

Date: 10/2/2013



Missoula Mercantile, 24MO0342, Feature 5. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Missoula Mercantile
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0342

Feature #: 6/9

Street Address: 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: Bon-Marche, The Bon, Macy's

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Mercantile

Name of Current Business in Building: N/A

Name of Feature: Crawlspace entry and crawlspace (Area 3)

Feature Description: In the south wall of Area 1 is a hole in the wall that provides access to a crawlspace/tunnel area (Area 3). It has an inner wood frame and also brick for structural support. The entrance is 61 cm (24") high, 38.7 cm (15.25") wide and 10 cm (4") deep.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: Unknown

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Britt Schlosshardt

Date: 10/2/2013



Missoula Mercantile, 24MO0342, Feature 6/9. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Missoula Mercantile
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0342

Feature #: 7

Street Address: 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: Bon-Marche, The Bon, Macy's

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Mercantile

Name of Current Business in Building: N/A

Name of Feature: Elevator

Feature Description: This is a modern elevator in the east wall of Area 1. It is painted beige and located after the doorway entrance (Feature 5) and before the mechanical room (Feature 8). The elevator is 2.13 m (7') high and 1.22 m (4') wide.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: Unknown

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Liberty Barrows

Date: 10/2/2013



Missoula Mercantile, 24MO0342, Feature 7. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Missoula Mercantile
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0342

Feature #: 8

Street Address: 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: Bon-Marche, The Bon, Macy's

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Mercantile

Name of Current Business in Building: N/A

Name of Feature: Doorway to Mechanical Room

Feature Description: Beyond the elevator (Feature 7) to the south is the doorway leading into the mechanical room (Feature 10). There are three triangular latch marks/imprints in the frame on the west side. There is a metal loop-shaped latch on the east side of the door that was possibly for closing the door that is no longer there. The doorway is 81.3 cm (2' 8") wide, 2.03 m (6' 8") high and 11.4 cm (4.5") deep.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: Unknown

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Britt Schlosshardt

Date: 10/2/2013



Missoula Mercantile, 24MO0342, Feature 8. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Missoula Mercantile
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0342

Feature #: 10

Street Address: 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: Bon-Marche, The Bon, Macy's

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Mercantile

Name of Current Business in Building: N/A

Name of Feature: Mechanical Room Floor

Feature Description: The floor of the mechanical room was recorded as a feature due to its interesting composition. In the northeast corner of the room the floor was dirt and there were traces of mechanical oil. There was no soot suggesting burn. There is a depression in the floor which suggests there was once heavy equipment in the space. The stone and brick wall was covered with oil as well. The space in the floor was 1.9 m (6' 3") x 1.27 m (4' 2").

Estimated Dates of the Feature: Unknown

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Liberty Barrows

Date: 10/2/2013



Missoula Mercantile, 24MO0342, Feature 10. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Missoula Mercantile
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0342

Feature #: 11

Street Address: 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: Bon-Marche, The Bon, Macy's

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Mercantile

Name of Current Business in Building: N/A

Name of Feature: Remains of Shelving Unit

Feature Description: Along the south wall in Area 1, are lines that remain from a shelving unit that was once there. There are 13 lines total and nail or bolt holes along the lines from the ceiling to the floor. There are pencil markings and tape on the wall. A water pipe breaks up the wall in one section running into the floor and into the ceiling. There is also an elevated section of the floor that appears it would have been under the shelving unit. The area is 2.41 m (7' 11") high, 8.76 m (28' 9") wide and 56 cm (22") deep.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1900

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Britt Schlosshardt

Date: 10/9/2013



Missoula Mercantile, 24MO0342, Feature 11. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Missoula Mercantile
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0342

Feature #: 12

Street Address: 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: Bon-Marche, The Bon, Macy's

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Mercantile

Name of Current Business in Building: N/A

Name of Feature: Staircase

Feature Description: As seen from the bottom, facing east, in Area 1 there are four steps up, a landing and 13 steps up to the main floor. There are four spindles in the short section and 23 from the landing to the main floor. The landing is 1.17 m (3' 10") x 1.12 m (3' 8"). Each step is 25.4 cm (10") deep and 1.07 m (3' 6") long.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1880

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Liberty Barrows

Date: 10/9/2013



Missoula Mercantile, 24MO0342, Feature 12. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Missoula Mercantile
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0342

Feature #: 13

Street Address: 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: Bon-Marche, The Bon, Macy's

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Mercantile

Name of Current Business in Building: N/A

Name of Feature: Door under the Stairs

Feature Description: There is a small cubby space/storage under the stairs (Feature 12). There is a small metal latch on the door that locks it from the outside. The door is 1.26 m (4' 1.5") high and 29.2 cm (11.75") wide. The door is made of beadboard and is painted white with paint missing in the areas where it appears there may have been shelving in front of it.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1880

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Britt Schlosshardt

Date: 10/9/2013



Missoula Mercantile, 24MO0342, Feature 13. Photos by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Missoula Mercantile
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0342

Feature #: 14

Street Address: 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: Bon-Marche, The Bon, Macy's

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Mercantile

Name of Current Business in Building: N/A

Name of Feature: Remains of Shelving Unit

Feature Description: This was a shelving unit along the east wall of Area 1. There are 4.74 m (15' 6.5") tall lines on the wall from floor to ceiling. They are 40.6 cm (16") apart. There are pipes in the wall near the ceiling and three holes cut for piping.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1880

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Liberty Barrows

Date: 10/9/2013



Missoula Mercantile, 24MO0342, Feature 14. Photo by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Missoula Mercantile
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0342

Feature #: 15

Street Address: 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: Bon-Marche, The Bon, Macy's

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Mercantile

Name of Current Business in Building: N/A

Name of Feature: Remains of Display Cases

Feature Description: Display case A is in the southeast corner and B in the southwest corner of Area 1. There are markings on the floor at an angle as if cases were corner units. The units were 1.47 m from the outer center line to the corner.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: Unknown

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Liberty Barrows

Date: 10/9/2013



Missoula Mercantile, 24MO0342, Feature 15. Photos by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Missoula Mercantile
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0342

Feature #: 16

Street Address: 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: Bon-Marche, The Bon, Macy's

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Mercantile

Name of Current Business in Building: N/A

Name of Feature: "John Wayne" Door

Feature Description: These are double doors that swing in both directions. There is a hole cut in the bottom left corner. Pipes block the door at the top which prevent the door from swinging inward all the way. The inside is painted the same shade of green that has been observed in other parts of the basement. Inside the doors is a stone archway and the doorway is blocked by wooden planks and concrete behind that. The door faces into what used to be a sidewalk void along the west side (Higgins Avenue) side of the building. Oral history says that this door once led to a passage tunnel (perhaps a steam tunnel) that connected to the Florence Hotel across the street allowing people to walk between the two buildings undetected. It is said that actor John Wayne used this passage, hence the name.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1880

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories, Philip Maechling (retired Missoula Historic Preservation Officer), and Ty Robinson (retired legal counsel for the Missoula Mercantile).

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Britt Schlosshardt

Date: 10/9/2013



Missoula Mercantile, 24MO0342, Feature 16. Photos by Bethany Hauer, 2013

Missoula Mercantile
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0342

Feature #: 17

Street Address: 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: Bon-Marche, The Bon, Macy's

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Mercantile

Name of Current Business in Building: N/A

Name of Feature: Access Hatch

Feature Description: There is a small 40.6 cm (16") high x 50.8 cm (20") wide opening above the "John Wayne" door (Feature 16). The side of the hatch corresponds to the jag in the window display above on the main floor. The purpose of the hatch is unknown, but it appears there may have been a window above the door at one time.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1880

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Britt Schlosshardt

Date: 10/9/2013



Missoula Mercantile, 24MO0342, Feature 17. Photo by Nikki Manning, 2013

Missoula Mercantile
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0342

Feature #: 18

Street Address: 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: Bon-Marche, The Bon, Macy's

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Mercantile

Name of Current Business in Building: N/A

Name of Feature: Remains of Display Unit

Feature Description: This is another outline of a large shelving unit or display case that once occupied the northwest corner of Area 1. There is a section along the west wall (A) which is 6.28 m (20' 7") long from the door (Feature 16) to the corner unit (B) which is 2 m (6' 6") along the west wall and 1.79 m (5' 10") along the north wall, and another section after the corner unit along the north wall (C) which is 6.93 m (22' 8").

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1900

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories

Notes/Comments: No photo available. See Figure 4.48 in the document for a plan map of the Missoula Mercantile Area 1.

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Britt Schlosshardt

Date: 10/9/2013

Missoula Mercantile
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0342

Feature #: 19

Street Address: 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: Bon-Marche, The Bon, Macy's

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Mercantile

Name of Current Business in Building: N/A

Name of Feature: Rise in the Floor

Feature Description: There is a ramp built into the middle of the floor in Area 1. The ramp runs east and west across the length of the room which 7.8 m (25' 7").

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1900

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Liberty Barrows

Date: 10/9/2013



Missoula Mercantile, 24MO0342, Feature 19. Photo by Nikki Manning, 2013

Missoula Mercantile
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0342

Feature #: 20

Street Address: 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: Bon-Marche, The Bon, Macy's

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Mercantile

Name of Current Business in Building: N/A

Name of Feature: Window Well from Sidewalk Void

Feature Description: In the northwest corner of Area 1, there is a closed off window well above the corner display case (Feature 19). Light can still be seen and street noise heard from the window well. The area of the window is 50.8 cm (20") x 39.4 cm (15.5")

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1900

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning and Liberty Barrows

Date: 10/9/2013



Missoula Mercantile, 24MO0342, Feature 20. Photo by Nikki Manning, 2013

Missoula Mercantile
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0342

Feature #: 21

Street Address: 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: Bon-Marche, The Bon, Macy's

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Mercantile

Name of Current Business in Building: N/A

Name of Feature: Support Pillar #1

Feature Description: Of three major support pillars in the Area 1, this is the pillar closest to the northwest corner. The bottom of the pillar is covered with white beadboard. The upper part of the pillar is concrete. There is an edge around the top if the beadboard. Dimensions of all sides is 67 cm (26.3") and it is 2.4 m (7' 10.5").

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1900

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report? There are measurements written on the pillar in pencil. "5 11 1/2" and below that "14 1/2". These are on the west facing side of the pillar. On the north facing side is a long division equation.

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning

Date: 11/15/2013



Missoula Mercantile, 24MO0342, Feature 21. Photos by Nikki Manning, 2013

Missoula Mercantile
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0342

Feature #: 22

Street Address: 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: Bon-Marche, The Bon, Macy's

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Mercantile

Name of Current Business in Building: N/A

Name of Feature: Support Pillar 2

Feature Description: Of the three main support pillars, this is the center pillar. It is cement with three sides covered in white beadboard. Only the west side of the pillar has partial beadboard and a ledge that appears that it may have held a sign at one time. There is 1" trim around the top of the pillar. There is also a 17 cm high gap in the base of the west side caused by the rise in the floor (Feature 19). Height is 2.4 m (7' 10.5"). The side dimensions are all different; west is 69 cm (27"), south is 72 cm (28"), east is 68 cm (26.5"), and north is 73 cm (28.5").

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1900

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning

Date: 11/15/2013



Missoula Mercantile, 24MO0342, Feature 22. Photos by Nikki Manning, 2013

Missoula Mercantile
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0342

Feature #: 23

Street Address: 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: Bon-Marche, The Bon, Macy's

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Mercantile

Name of Current Business in Building: N/A

Name of Feature: Support Pillar 3

Feature Description: This is the pillar closest to the northeast corner of Area 1. There is white wood covering cement on all four sides. There is a wooden trim base for the pillar that is 8 cm high. The entire pillar is 2.4 m (7' 10.5") in height. There is a 1 inch trim around the top. Like Pillar 2 (Feature 22), the side dimensions are all different; west is 64 cm (25.2"), south is 71 cm (28"), east is 65 cm (25.6"), and north is 67 cm (26.4").

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1900

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning

Date: 11/15/2013



Missoula Mercantile, 24MO0342, Feature 23. Photos by Nikki Manning, 2013

Missoula Mercantile
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0348

Feature #: 24

Street Address: 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: Bon-Marche, The Bon, Macy's

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Mercantile

Name of Current Business in Building: N/A

Name of Feature: South Window

Feature Description: This window is in the section of the Merc building which is listed on the NRHP as Garden City Drug (24MO0348). This is a high window in the west facing wall that would have at one time looked into a void under the Higgins Avenue sidewalk. It also would have received light from the street above. The sill is cement with brick to the north side of the window. The window is blocked with a wooden form and concrete on the opposite side. The window is 1.25 m high (4' 1") and 1.77 m (5' 9.5") wide. The height from the floor to the bottom of the window is 2.16 m (7' 1").

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1900

Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning

Date: 11/20/2013



Missoula Mercantile, 24MO0342, Feature 24. Photos by Kelli Casias, 2013

Missoula Mercantile
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0342

Feature #: 25

Street Address: 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: Bon-Marche, The Bon, Macy's

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Mercantile

Name of Current Business in Building: N/A

Name of Feature: Door

Feature Description: This door is in the section of the Merc building which is listed on the NRHP as Garden City Drug (24MO0348). This brick arched doorway is in the west facing wall that would have at one time led into a void under the Higgins Avenue sidewalk. The door is to the north of Feature 24 and is blocked with a wooden form and concrete on the opposite side. The door is 3 m high (9' 10") and 1.68 m (5' 6") wide. There are parallel walls on either side of the door that measure 1.21 m (4')

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1900

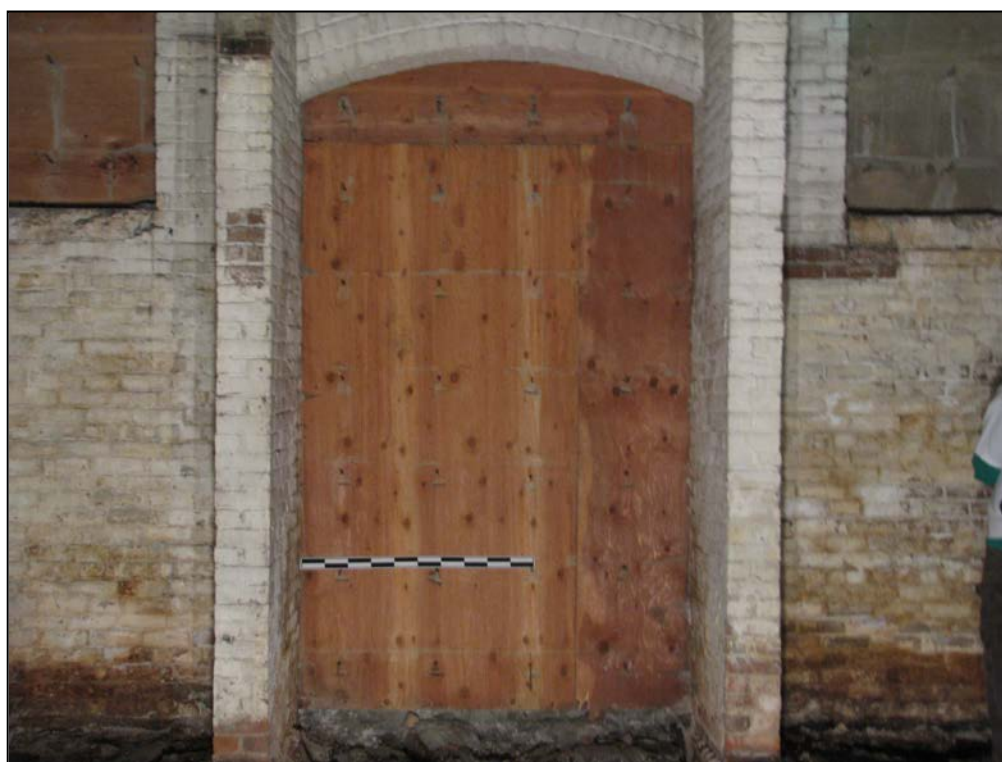
Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning

Date: 11/20/2013



Missoula Mercantile, 24MO0342, Feature 25. Photos by Kelli Casias, 2013

Missoula Mercantile
Missoula Historic Underground Project
Urban Archaeological Survey
Feature Recording Form

Smithsonian Trinomial Number: 24MO0342

Feature #: 26

Street Address: 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Montana

Other Designations: Bon-Marche, The Bon, Macy's

Historic Name of Building: Missoula Mercantile

Name of Current Business in Building: N/A

Name of Feature: North Window

Feature Description: This window is in the section of the Merc building which is listed on the NRHP as Garden City Drug (24MO0348). This is a high window in the west facing wall that would have at one time looked into a void under the Higgins Avenue sidewalk. It also would have received light from the street above. It is to the north of the door. The window is filled with cement. The window is 1.25 m high (4' 1") and 1.77 m (5' 9.5") wide. The height from the floor to the bottom of the window is 2.21 m (7' 3"). The dimensions of this window are similar to the other (Feature 24) with the exception of being 2" higher than the other.

Estimated Dates of the Feature: 1900

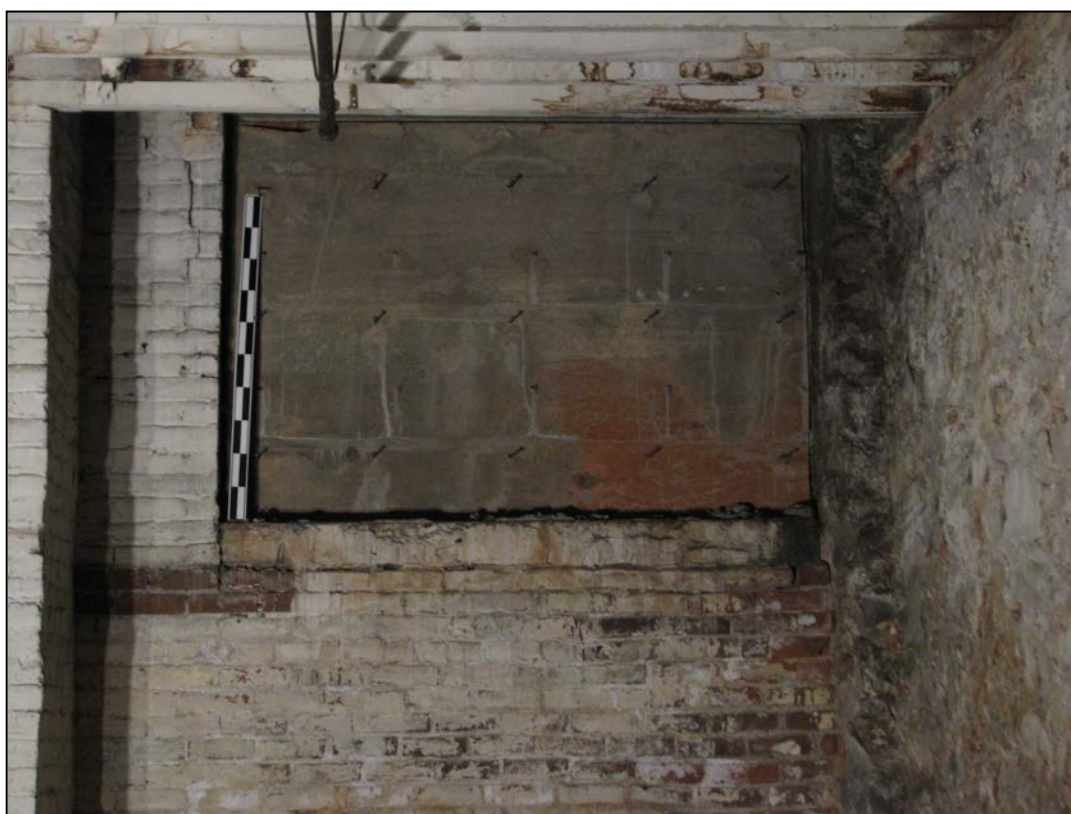
Inscriptions, Manufacturer Marks, Graffiti, to report?

References: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sullivan Sidewalk Report, Polk Directories

Notes/Comments:

Form completed by: Nikki Manning

Date: 11/20/2013



Missoula Mercantile, 24MO0342, Feature 26. Photos by Kelli Casias, 2013